THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOLUME TEN DECEMBER, 1919 NUMBER EIGHT

JAPAN'S CHINA POLICY MISUNDERSTOOD

By MARQUIS OKUMA

THE *Japan Magazine* has asked my views on the China policy of Japan and the attitude of the United States in regard to it. Of course we cannot deny that Japan's policy in China is likely to be misunderstood by the United States. The American people are all the more disposed toward a misunderstanding because of their desire always to sympathize with the weaker party to a dispute. It has long been a feature of American policy to oppose the strong in favour of the weak. In fact this is now an American national characteristic. When America was oppressed by England she did all that within her lay to become free, and her struggles resulted in the independence of the United States. Having passed through so unpleasant an experience America naturally has much sympathy for all countries face to face with similar difficulties. She is likely to Harbour strong antipathy to any country oppressing weaker peoples, and to come to the assistance of the latter. It is a noble spirit, this; and we cannot find any fault with it. But what if it may prove misplaced?

As all the world knows, China is now in rather a bad state, having lost her central authority and thrown her people into confusion. Entertaining doubts as to whether Japan is not trying to take advantage of China's weakness and disorder to gain her own ends, and making unjust demands on China, America, with characteristic spirit, is sympathyzing with China and not afraid to snub Japan and ask her to stand back a bit. In addition there is the menace of unscrupulous merchants and traders in China who, in their race for favours and concessions, want to drive Japan out of the country, so that they may have a free hand. They are jealous of her as a dangerous rival in the commerce of China. The Americans are a fine people; but all Americans are not good; they all do not love justice, any more than all Japanese do. Too many of these are operating in China, and they engage in propaganda calculated to injure international relations. Exaggerated rumors and insinuations are circulated in China and sent back to America and over to Japan, and do a lot of harm. As for the Chinese, they know not what to make of it all; and they take advantage of every small difficulty to excite international interest and suspicion, often making mountains out of molehills.

Digitized by Google

They go to British and American merchants with their complaints and try to induce them to act against Japan.

Japan certainly has no designs on any territory of China. On the contrary it is Japan's main desire and policy to preserve the territorial integrity of China. If Japan has no desire to menace the territory of China she just as certainly does not desire to see any other country menace it. She does not intend to permit others to do in China what she would not do herself. This is the duty of one neighbour to another, to say least. While thus guarding the safety of our big neighbour, for our own sakes as well as for the sake of China, we do not seem it improper to desire the economic and commercial development of China, which would mean mutual profit to all. Japan has always had this ambition for China, but it is only since Japan revealed her greatness in the wars with China and Russia that western nations began to entertain suspicions as to our motives in China. Recently the West has been casting jealous eyes on Japan. The unduly suspicious West fergets the reason of Japan's war with China and now connects it with some ulterior motives on our part. Some even dare to dub Japan a second Germany ready to practice atrocities on the weaker peoples of Asia; while the Chinese, quick to seize on these slanders, strive to provide foreigners with further ground for apprehension. But Japan, being aware of this disposition, should carefully guard her actions in China, so as to give no ground for misunderstanding. The anti-Japanese propaganda thus carried on is very disadvantageous to this country.

Unlike the English and Americans, Japan is not clever at carrying on propaganda in her own defence, and certainly she does not spend as much money on it as they, which must be put down to our inefficient diplomacy. Japan is no match for the West in diplomacy. She understands none of the arts by which a thing at one time may mean one thing and at another time another thing. At the Portsmouth Conference Japan lost a great deal just because she would not spend vast sums on propaganda; and at Versailles she had the same experience. In this device China easily scored over Japan. China not only despatched men of eloquence and learning to the Peace Conference, but backed them up with all the usual forces for powerful propaganda, while Japan was satisfied simply to send gentlemen to represent her. It is all very well to be represented by gentlemen, but if the gentlemen's notion of their duty is to refrain from saying and proclaiming even what they ought, it is a futile policy. Thus our ideals have caused dire disadvantage. Japan must get more candor and frankness into her diplomacy. A diplomat may be very pleasing in address and conduct himself as becomes a Japanese gentleman, but if his demure characteristics lead strangers to conclude that he has dangerous secrets up his sleeve he does his country more harm than good. There are always people, even at a peace conference, who cannot believe but that a man has ulterior motives even for being a gentleman!

It cannot be denied that there are some Japanese in China who do not behave toward the Chinese as they ought; and, though two wrongs do not make a right, we cannot refrain from asking whether all the British and Americans in China behave properly? As for looking after number one and obtaining the spoils

Digitized by Google

wherever possible, the Japanese in China have nothing on their British and American rivals. If Japan is misunderstood because of her nationals in China how is it the other nations are not misunderstood in the same way? Is this due to more careful propaganda, or what? Japan does not condone the illbehaviour of any of her people who offend in China. She constantly warns them against besmirching the character of their country by illdeeds. In this matter Japan would be greatly obliged if the English and Americans, who are from Christian countries, would show the Japanese a better example. People of Christian countries should be the last to force themselves on others. It is Christian, no doubt, to recommend good things; but is it Christian to force others to accept them?

No one can wonder that all the world now has its eyes on China, because China has an area as large as all Europe awaiting development of vast and wealthy resources. It is right that the various nations of the world should desire to participate in developing China, but there is no need to bite and devour one another over it. Can they not agree to coöperate in assisting China and bringing her into line with modern progress? How can Japan, which is not as powerful as her rivals, be suspected of trying to get the lion's share of profit out of China? And as for her attempting to play the tyrant in China, the idea is too absurd for honest consideration!

With the conclusion of peace the League of Nations has been established, and now surely all international bikerings and feuds will be at an end. It is to be hoped that the League will justify our expectations. But suppose China should take advantage of the League to propose something absurd or unreasonable it would make more trouble than peace. Japan has been proclaimed one of the five great Powers fathering the League of Nations; but Japan has no great power. China is always disposed to despise Japan as a country with no great influence in the world. Thus she pretends to rely on England and America who have more power than Japan. What China cannot forget is the fact that for long ages she regarded Japan is an inferior nation of no great significance in the world. But so long as China is led to believe that because England and America are so powerful that she can take refuge under their wings while defying and insulting Japan, there will be trouble.

There is no need that the habits and condition of China should be allowed to create bad feeling between Japan and America. If such a feeling is fomented it is the work of unscrupulous persons who are anxious to make trouble for us. Any difference of opinion between America and Japan in regard to China can only lead to the injury of all concerned, and most of all to China herself.

There is really too much of a disposition in America to agree with China that, since Japan is a small country of no great power, she may be ignored or despised. For instance when Japan appeared in the south seas America was much excited and even raised objections, yet nothing at all was said when the Germans occupied these islands. If it is a crime for Japan to be there why was it a virtue for Germany to be there? Thus Japan is left to infer that America did not oppose Germany because that country was thought to be powerful, but she opposes Japan because the thinks Japan is not powerful.

With the labour movement producing

Digitized by Google

increasing unrest in America that country ought to have its hands full in dealing with domestic problems for the present. Japan too has her social and industrial prohlems to solve. The two countries should treat each other fairly and squarely in all their relations so that justice may inevitably be expected and received on both sides. Revolution is in the air, as may be seen from conditions in Russia and Germany, with echoes in more settled lands. It therefore becomes even the most powerful countries to look to themselves and see that their own affairs are in order, seeing that even the most powerful are not exempt from the dangers that threaten the present age!

JAPAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

By BARON SAKATANI

IT has long been a tenet of Japan's political faith that friendly relations with America are as unchangable as the name of the great Ocean that joins rather than divides us, as solid indeed as Mount Fuji and the peaks of the Rockies. For some centuries Japan was isolated from the outside world, in accordance with a mistaken policy of the Shogunate; but America opened our doors once more to internatioual intercourse. Japan was at first unwilling to heed the inviation to reopen her ports to foreigners, but the Americans showed her how unreasonable and even impossible it was to maintain such a policy and so we were forced to comply with world conditions. We regarded it as an improper interference with our national liberties at the time; but now we see that in reality it was a great kindness to Japan, as, had we remained longer in seclusion our national development would have been far behind what it is today. As Japan witnesses her enormous and unprecedented expansion of trade today and her rapid and colossal increase of specie, she cannot but reflect on the fact that such progress would have been impossible had not America forced open our doors and brought us into contact with the world at large.

One cannot help saying that there is no true Japanese who is not deeply grateful to America for what that country has done in the way of bringing Japan once more into commerce with the outside world. It is only right that we should acknowledge our obligations to the United States in this regard. Though such irritating features as racial prejudice and immigration problems may rise at times to mar the outward relations of Japan and America, the people of Japan never forget their obligations to America and regard none of these difficulties as sufficient to move the solid foundation on which

Digitized by Google

friendship with America stands. Furthermore the memory of Japan's coöperation with America in the great European war is an additional link in their friendship, making them Allies for all time in promoting the peace and civilization of the world. In prosecuting the war America furnished funds and munitions as well as men from her immense and wealthy resources; and Japan furnished ships well manned for the protection of British and American interests in the Far Eastern Pacific and the South Seas and in the Mediterranean Sea, to say nothing of what we furnished in the way of supplies. It is safe to aver that if it were not for the harmonious coöperation of America and Japan in the great war the Allies could not have won. Japan is, therefore, proud to declare that it was Japan-American friendship that won the war! With the same emphatic confidence Japan avers that the peace of the world cannot be maintained without the solid friendship of Japan and the United States.

In making these emphatic and far-reaching statements one does not forget all that Great Britain, France and Italy, as well as other countries, have done for the bringing of victory; but it is a patent fact that their labours and sacrifices would have been in vain but for the friendly coöperation of Japan and the United States in bringing the effort to a successful climax. Had Japan and American not been good friends this assistance would not have been so efficiently rendered, if at all. It has happened in the course of human events that in rendering this great assistance to our mutual Allies neither Japan nor the United States has suffered very much, certainly nothing to be compared with the sacrifices and sufferings of Britain, France and Italy, to say nothing of Belgium and other small states. In view of these circumstances Japan and the United States should be drawn still more closely together, and feely mutually grateful for their good fortune as well as for the manner in which Heaven has been able to use them for the benefaction of mankind. Is it assuming too much, then, to hold that, if America and Japan have done so much to hasten the day of Peace, they will also have a great deal to do with making the peace permanent.

Though peace and friendship between Japan and America are thus set on so solid a foundation it does not follow that it cannot be menaced, or endangered and that there is no need to guard it from enemies. Indeed it is a solid friendship like this that the enemy will be most likely to attack, seeing that such peace militates against enemy policy. Consequently both America and Japan must be constantly on guard lest the enemy take advantage of little disputes and misunderstandings between Japan and the United States, to create mistrust and undermine their mutual friendship! Clouds will arise, even between the best of friends, at times, and cover the sun of clear understanding and mutual confidence; but if the hearts of the two nations are sincere and true, the light will again return and friendship will remain untarnished.

One such cloud that constantly hangs on the horizon of Japan-American friendship is the anti-Japanese agitation in California. It is but a tiny spot on the great body politic of America, but the latter should remember that it is quite big to Japan which has an area less than the state of California. Another cloud threatens to darken the horizon of America's relations with Japan in China. Americans

Digitized by Google

will understand our feeling on this subject if they can but put themselves in our place and imagine what America would think and how her people would feel if Japan began to interfere in American relations in Mexico or some country of South America! Russia, too, promises to provide another problem in which Japan's relations with America may be put to the test; but after all, this also is nothing but the China problem in another guise.

As both China and Russia are Japan's nearest neighbours the maintenance of peace and order in these territories is essential to Japan's safety and prosperity. Anything that threatens to disturb the peace of these countries must demand the closest attention from Japan. Japan has already devoted her best efforts for the establishment of stable rule in China, and the extension of industry and commerce in that country, with due development of its resources. America is also asking a share in the development of China. Naturally the views of the two helpers of China may not always coincide, though no doubt they are both aiming at the same end. In the face of China's chaotic condition there is plenty of room for doubt and difference of opinion between China's friends; but that is no reason why such friends should fight about it. Countries that are backward and in danger of losing their independence always become a bone of contention for some other nations. The only way to lessen the possibility of such disputes and misunderstandings is to unite in hastening the independence of China by every worthy endeavor. China cannot do much for herself at present; and this places on Japan the responsibility for taking the lead in looking after China. This attitude on the part of Japan is apt to be misunderstood by both America and China.

How are Americans and Japanese to keep the problems in California and China from interrupting the long and firm friendship between the two peoples? Japan is trying to do what she can to give no ground for complaint in California, yet the anti-Japanese agritation keeps cropping up there. In accordance with the Gentlemen's Agreement Japan is not permitting any of her laborers to immigrate to California. The present Japanese laborers in California went there in the days before restrictions were imposed by the Japanese Government, and the increase in labour, if any, is from the birthrate. Most of the Japanese proceeding to America are business men and others who do not permanently remain in the country. All the Japanese in the United States are useful and industrious members of the communities they inhabit and add to the wealth and prosperity of the state, which is more than can be said of all the immigrants from Europe. Any proposal to deprive of their land or their industries those Japanese who have lived long in America, must be regarded by any fairminded person of either country as unjust and unfriendly. Surely this is a matter on which there can be no two points of view. Japan feels, however, that she can safely leave so obvious an injustice to the fairminded American people who will see that Japanese within their borders are justly treated and protected. If the Japanese in America should be plundered of their rights and properties by unjust and discriminating legislation it would be impossible to keep the Japanese at home from rising up in indignation.

As to lessening the danger in China the best way is for America and Japan to coöperate sincerely and practically in

Digitized by Google

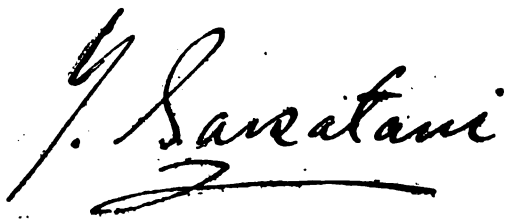
furthering the establishment of stable government in that country as rapidly as possible, at the same time lending any other assistance necessary and possible. If the wise men of both Japan and America will only put their heads together this need of China can be met and solved in a much shorter time than is commonly supposed. Of course patience is essential. Nothing rash should be either said or done. If a committee comprising five eminent American citizens and an equal number of the same kind of Japanese were appointed to deliberate without eserve on the Chinese situation as well as on the immigration problem, I firmly believe that a solution would soon be reached. Moreover, I am persuaded that many Americans as well as Japanese concur in this idea. When I traveled in America some time ago I met distinguished Americans who agreed with this proposal. It is sincerely to be hoped that something of the kind will soon be done.

Signature

It is not out of place to suggest that these problems should be cleared up, in the way suggested, during the coming year. A Committee representing the great commercial interests of America is expected to visit Japan in April next, and it would be a good thing to seize this opportunity of conferring on the questions threatening to disturb relations between the two countries at the same time. There is every prospect that such a conference will materialize, as steps are being taken to bring it about. When these influential Americans come to Tokyo we shall hope to talk over the whole situation and remove all causes of dispute between our two countries. If material, industrial and economic interests are at stake they can be freely discussed also.

The great World's Sunday School Convention that is to meet in Tokyo next autumn will also do something to promote a more mutual understanding between Japan and the United States. The last such convention was held in Switzerland; and the Tokyo event is the eighth since the convention was first started. It had to be postponed on account of the war, but it is not likely that this will interfere with its success. It is possible that more than half of the 2,000 delegates expected will be Americans, which will bring America and Japan nearer together; while the many delegates from every other part of the world will make the convention quite an international event for Japan. The end and aim of the convention is spiritual; and this should draw the Japanese and foreigners together in the most sacred of all international bonds, where race and colour count for nothing.

Thus Japan is to have the privilege of welcoming two great conferences this year: the commercial and economic conference in April, which is to deal with material things; and the great Sunday School Convention Octomber, which is to deal with spiritual things. If we are not all the better for these influences it will be our own fault; and we earnestly trust that the Americans who visit Japan this spring and autumn will gain oppor-



Digitized by Google

tunities of a better understanding of the Japanese people. As I said before, I am persuaded that friendship between Japan and America is too sincere and solid to be disturbed by anything at present in sight; but at the same time I urge that we permit no trifling with it, but protect it and banish all that threatens it. As far as the Japanese are concerned they intend to do their part in this respect; and it will be our special endeavor to utilize the two conferences alluded to for the purpose of promoting a better understanding between the East and the West. Both East and West should regard these opportunities of meeting for mutual discussion and counsel, as sent by Heaven for the purpose of creating a firmer friendship between the two sides of the world and so ensuring a lasting peace for mankind.

Digitized by Google

HOW JAPAN'S NAVY HELPED THE ALLIES

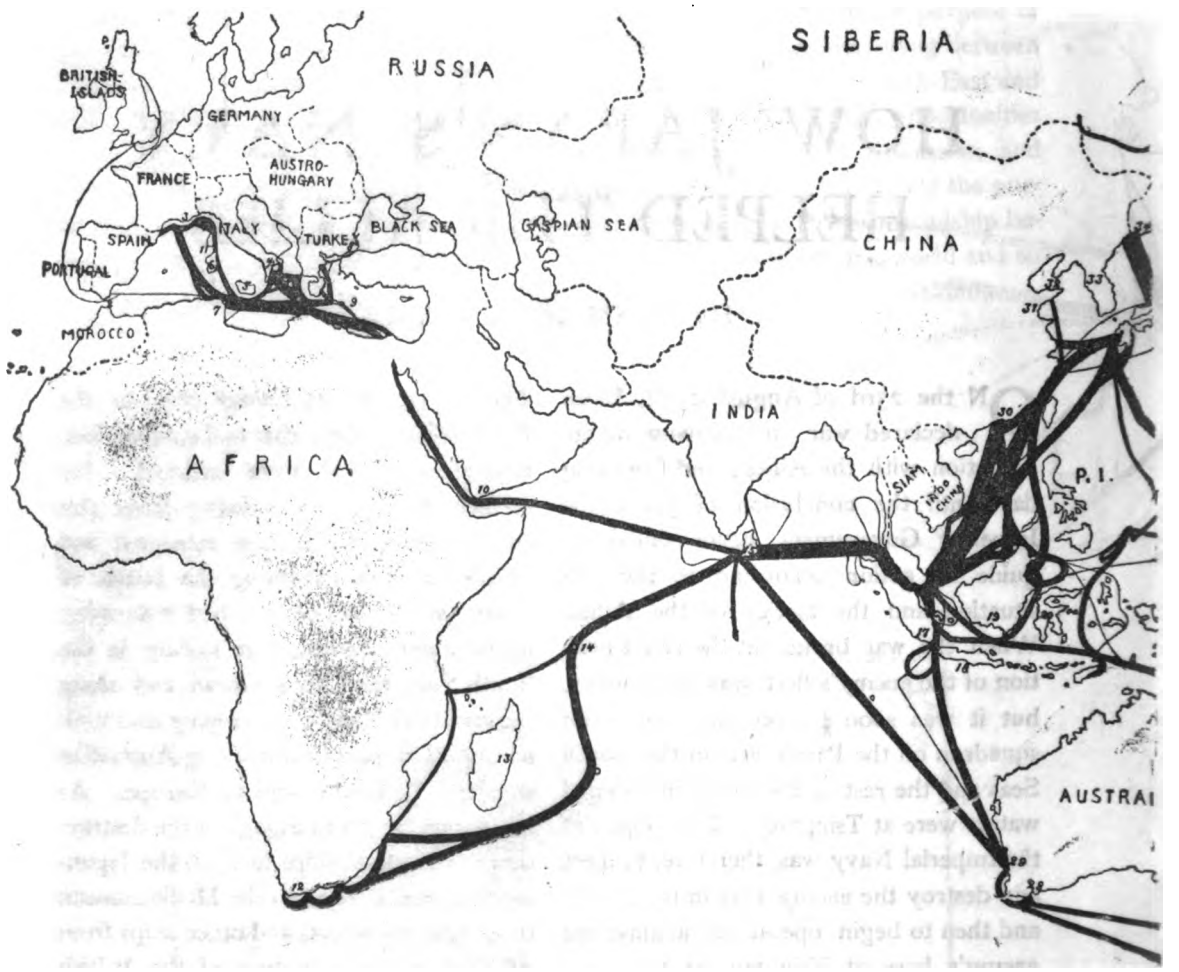
By CAPTAIN HITAKA

ON the 23rd of August, 1914, Japan declared war on Germany in co-operation with the Allies; and from that day until the conclusion of peace the Imperial Government never failed to guide its action according to the war situation and the tactics of the Allies. When the war broke out the exact position of the enemy's fleet was not known, but it was soon learned that the main squadron on the Pacific was in the South Seas and the rest of the ships in oriental waters were at Tsingtau. The object of the Imperial Navy was, therefore, to meet and destroy the enemy fleet in the Pacific and then to begin operations against the enemy's base at Tsingtau, at the same time seizing the enemy's base of operations in the South Seas and protecting Allied trade.

In agreement with this policy the Imperial fleet was separated into detachments to search out the enemy's ships on the Pacific, part remaining about Tsingtau and adjacent waters and part proceeding to the South Seas while still other detachments went in search of enemy ships toward South America. After the fall of Tsingtau in November, 1914, the German fleet in the South Seas was destroyed by the British navy, and thus the enemy was swept from the Pacific and Indian Oceans. There were then no enemy ships in the Far East save those that had escaped into neutral ports and were interned. No further danger now existing from this source the Imperial fleet reformed and adapted itself to guarding the coasts of Japan and the Allies, constantly cruising in the waters named, but mainly in the South Seas, the Indian Ocean and along the coasts of Russia. Our navy also took an important part in convoying Australian and New Zealand troops to Europe. As the enemy began to engage in the destruction of merchant ships in 1916 the Japanese fleet sent a force to the Mediterranean to protect transports and other ships from submarines, on invitation of the British Government. At the same time the waters between north India and the East coast of Africa were entrusted to our patrol, as well as the south coast of Australia. As the Russian revolution spread into Siberia in 1917 part of the Imperial navy had to be sent in that direction. When the German and Austrian influences began to penetrate East Russia Japan coöperated with the Allies in sending forces to aid the Czech troops isolated there, and the expendition was supported by the Japanese fleet.

Such, in bried outline, were the main activities of the Japanese fleet during the

Digitized by Google



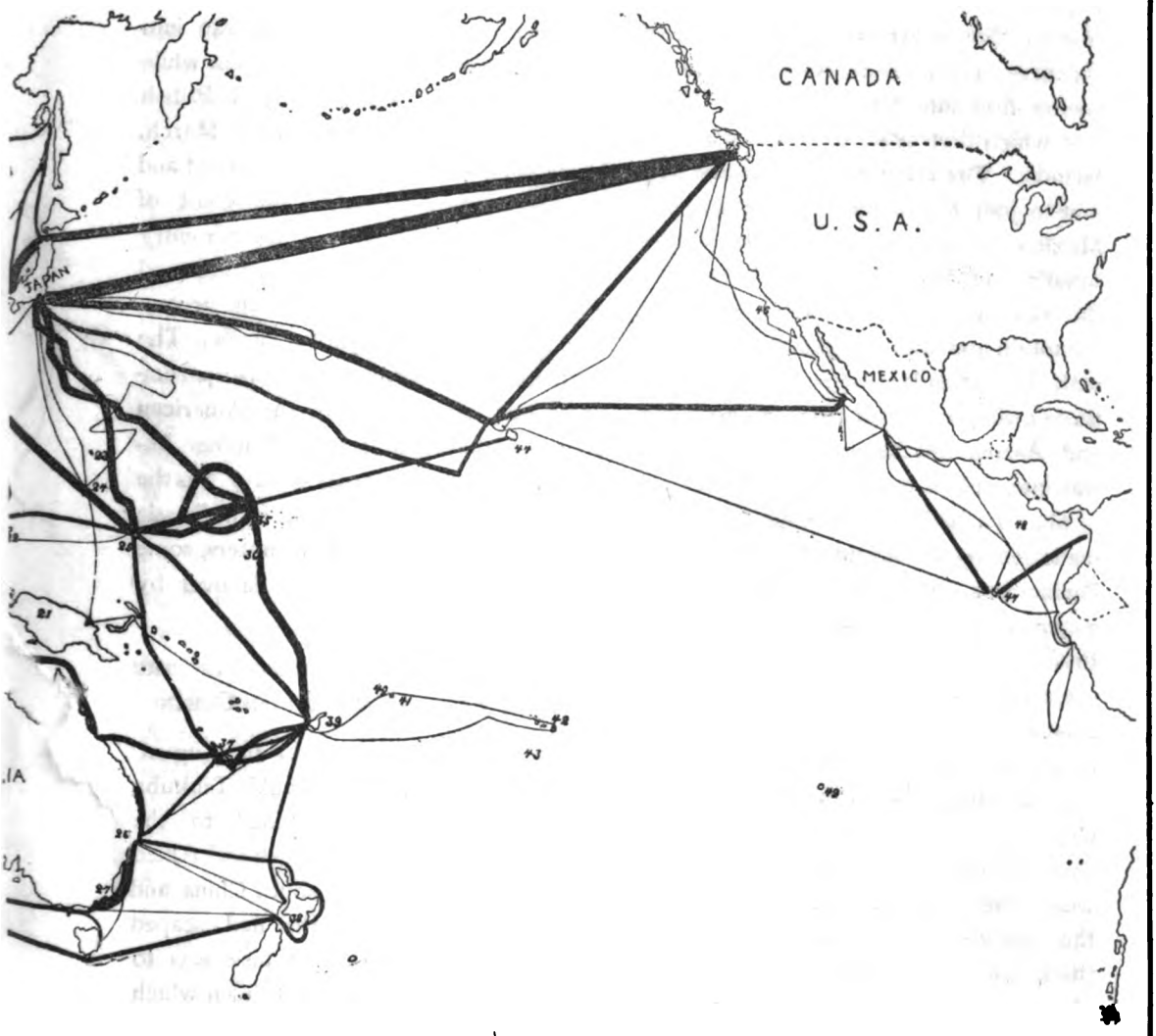
1	Portsmouth	8	Constantinople	15	Colombo	22	Palaos
2	Gibraltar	9	Crete	16	Singapore	23	Saypan
3	Toulon	10	Aden	17	Sumatra	24	Guam
4	Taranto	11	Corsica	18	Java	25	Truck
5	Messina	12	Capetown	19	Borneo	26	Sydney
6	Saradinia	13	Madagascar	20	Celebes	27	Melbourne
7	Bizerta	14	Mahe	21	New guinea	28	Albany

war; the but to some it may prove interesting to note the various operations of our navy more in detail.

I.—Naval Operations in the Pacific

When the war began, though some of the enemy's Pacific fleet was in the South Seas, other ships were at Tsingtau, and some of these escaped into the Pacific before Japan declared war on Germany, and were seen off the coast of Hawaii and

Digitized by Google



29	Fremantle	36	Yarto Is.	43	Mopeha
30	Hongkong	37	New Caledonia	44	Hawaii
31	Tsingtau	38	Wellington	45	Eskimolt
32	Wei-hai-wei	39	Fiji Is.	46	Mayar Is.
33	Korea	40	Samoa	47	Galapagos
34	Vladivostok	41	Tutuika	48	Panama
35	Marshal Is.	42	Society Is.	49	Easter Is.

Les lignes noires indiquent les voies par nos vaisseaux de guerre, la grosseur de ces lignes étant proportionnée au nombre de fois que les vaisseauf ont passé, ainsi qu'au nombre de bâtiments mêmes.

along the coast of North America. The great battle-cruiser *Kongo* was despatched in pursuit of the enemy ships in the Pacific; while two squadrons were despatched to the South Seas, the one to secure the enemy base of operations and the other to keep open the route of communications. The German colonies in the Marshall Islands surrendered to Japan in due course, while her ships patrolled all the adjoining waters among the islands everywhere. The enemy's base of opera-

Digitized by Google

tions having been captured the German ships were obliged to gather along the coasts of South America. Thus did the Japanese navy do something to drive the enemy fleet into the hands of the British fleet which destroyed it off the Falkland Islands. The Hizen and the Asama were sent to join the Izumo off the coast of Mexico to coöperate with the British squadron in that direction. At this time the German cruiser *Gier* appeared off Honolulu and was obliged to take refuge with her attendant ship in the harbour there owing to the presence of the Hizen and Asama outside, and so the enemy was interned by the American authorities.

The north Pacific having been thus made secure for Allied ships, the south Pacific was still menaced, and in an engagement with a small detachment of the British fleet the latter was defeated off the coast of Chile, on learning of which a detachment of the Japanese fleet in the South Seas proceeded in that direction, while the squadron on the American coast also coöperated, together with British ships, in searching out the enemy along west coast of Central America, sweeping the enemy southwards before them. Thus three fleets coöperating by preconcerted plan combined to force the enemy to action with Vice-admiral Sturdee off the Falkland Islands. During this time an enemy ship that had been hiding among the islands of the Caroline group, feeling itself in great danger, fled to Guam where it was interned. In the action with Vice-Admiral Sturdee's squadron the main force of the enemy was destroyed but two cruisers, the Dresden and the Prince Eitel Frederick escaped and were lost race of for a time.

In addition to the above operations the Chitose and Tokiwa were despatched to the west coast of North America in February 1915, to look after reported enemy ships; but the Prince Eitel Frederick ran into Newport News and was interned, while the Dresden was topedoed by a British cruiser off the coast of Chile in March. On hearing this the Tokiwa returned and left the Chitose to patrol the coast of North America. After America's entry into the war in 1917 the Japanese and American fleets coöperated for the protection of Allied interests in the Pacific. The Japanese cadet-training ships also participated in the patrolling of the American coasts during this period. Another important task of the Japanese navy was the transportation of British gold from Russia to Canada by way of eastern waters, some £50,000,000 having been taken over by our ships.

2.—Our Naval Operations in the South Seas and the Indian Ocean

After Japan declared war in August 1914, the three cruisers, Ibuki, Tsukuba and Nisshin, were despatched to the Indian Ocean to protect British and Allied trade along the coasts of south China and India from enemy ships that had escaped from Tsingtau. Their first task was to capture the German cruiser Emden which was doing much damage in these waters. While thus coöperating with the British eastern squadron the Ibuki engaged in convoying Australian transports to Aden. It was rather a risky task for one Japanese cruiser to undertake to convoy 38 big transports full of soldiers but the Ibuki was equal to it, and she received high praise from the British authorities. As the raids of the Emden began to grow bold the Tokiwa and the Yakumo were sent after her, but ere they could reach her she was destroyed by the British ship

Digitized by Google

Sydney, off the Cocos Islands. The enemy having been cleared out of this part of the world the British organized three squardrons for the protection of the Egyptian route and the Japanese cruisers went elsewhere.

From December, 1914, the Japanese fleet undertook the entire guardianship of oriental waters, the cruisers assigned to this task being the Tsushima, the Niitaka the Otoba, the Itsukushima and the Akashi, which constantly patrolled the China Sea, the Sea of Solu, and round the Dutch East Indies, keeping open the course of trade. When a riot broke out at Singapore February, 1915, the Tsushima and the Otoba landed marines to put it down and restore order. From 1916 the squadron also included the waters around the Philippines in its patrol. In October, 1916, an enemy converted cruiser appeared off the coast of South Africa and two British steamers were mined near Cape Town, and similar things began to happen off Columbo. This raider was later driven on a mine and destroyed. But all these things go to prove how necessary it was to guard the seas and how our navy earnestly and efficiently participated with the British fleet in driving the enemy away. Some ten of our cruisers with destroyer flotillas were occupied in this patrol service to keep open communication in oriental waters. Another squadron was sent to the coasts of Australia to protect British interests there. Thus the entire Pacific was well patrolled by the Japanese fleet during all the danger periods of the war.

3.—Operations in the Mediterranean

In February, 1917, the British authorities asked Japan to take part in guarding the sea traffic of the Mediterranean, and a special service squadron comprising the Akashi and two destroyer flotillas was despatched to Europe, where, with a base at Malta, it coöperated with great effect in protecting Allied transports and trade ships from enemy submarines. At this period of the operations British ships were under Japanese management in accordance with the request of the British Admiralty. A second Japanese squadron was entrusted with patrol of the waters between Gibralter and Port Said, extending the service also to the ports of France and Italy. A good part of this time the Japanese navy had most of the work on the Mediterranean to itself, and many Allied transports were convoyed with safety. In fact the number of times transports were convoyed was 300 and the number of dangerous miles traversed in this duty was about 210,000, the number of ships under convoy totalling 680.

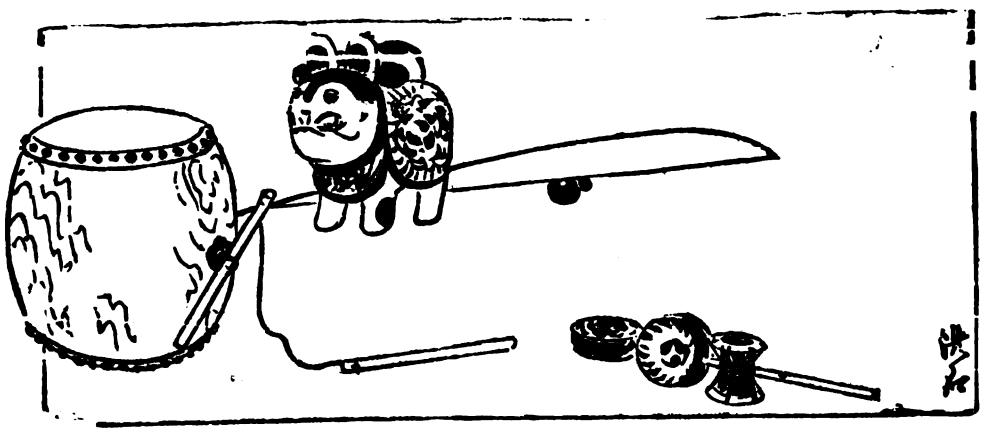
Enemy submarines were so active in these waters that there were many opportunities for battle with them, and in nearly all these battles Japanese destroyers gave the enemy the worst of it. The only destroyer lost was the Sakaki which, with her brave captain, went down by a mine explosion. The activities of the Japanese fleet on the Mediterranean were the admiration of the Allies for skill and efficiency in dealing with the enemy.

While the ships of the Imperial navy were assisting the Allies as above outlined, the naval arsenals in Japan were busy turning out munitions and weapons for the Allies, the quantity of guns and ammunition supplied for Great Britain totaling 27,600,000 *yen* in value; while 12 destroyers were built for France and other munitions totaling 6,500,000 *yen* were sent to that country. To Russia Japan returned

Digitized by Google

the warships Tango, Sagami and Soya taken from that country during the Russo-Japanese war, and supplied munitions to the value of 27,500,000 *yen*. The above figures include only what the navy alone supplied to the Allies during the war, and not what Japan did outside of the naval department. If in all her numerous operations on behalf of the Allies Japan did not have the honour of doing any very great exploits, it was due to her geographical position rather than to her want of willingness or any other reason. The point is that the Japanese navy did all it was expected to do, and would have done more had it been possible. It was the operations of the Allied navies that cut off Germany so completely from the world that her own navy was helpless and her condition exhausted to such an extent that she had to surrender without having been invated by the Allied armies. This could not have been possible without the Allied command of the sea, in which Japan duly participated in accordance with the strategic plans of the Allies. In this way Japan relieved the Allies of all anxiety for their Pacific sea routes and left them free to carry on the war in Europe.

Hokusai



Digitized by Google

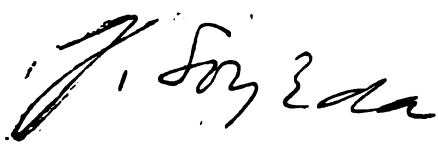
THE WORLD AFTER THE WAR

By Dr. J. SOYEDA

DURING the last few months I have been travelling through Europe and America for the purpose of observing conditions after the war. I was especially concerned with ascertaining new information in regard to the labour situation, such as is not to be had from books. With the outbreak of the war labour in all the nations concerned was diverted to war purposes,and even in neutral states economic and industrial conditions were much influenced. It is obvious that the effect on trade between Japan and America has been veryimportant; and as America had much to do with supplying war munitions the prosperity in that country is astonishing. America provided not only munitions but food and funds for the war. The enormous loans raised by Britain, with the consequent large annual interest that must be paid on them, imposes a heavy financial burden on the people of that country. And if the situation is difficult for England what must be to the smaller and poorer countries? What with war debts and pensions for soldiers the nations of Europe will have all they can do survive the strain. As the various countries indebted to America cannot get on their feet financially until they are able to meet their obligations they are all now busy striving after economic reconstruction and the promotion of production. It is quite clear that in their efforts to extend industry and trade to meet their debts the countries of the west will become powerful rivals of Japan in the world of commerce.

Signature

As to Japan's competition with the various producing nations of Europe, however, I am quite optimistic. The vast losses which these countries have suffered in men and industry as well as in money cannot be recovered soon or easily. The labour problems with their consequent disorder alone will prevent the nations of Europe from doing their best for a long time. In these matters Japan has less to contend with than other countries. This does not mean, however, that Japan an afford to rest on her oars. It is absolutely necessary that Japan shall in some way obviate the present high prices of her products and improve their quality if she



Digitized by Google

hopes to compete successfully with the manufacturers of the West. The degree in which we can overcome the difficulty depends altogether on the degree of improvement we can achieve in our present industrial output.

The difficulties Europe has to overcome are partly subjective and partly objective; that is, they are either hereditary, arising out of nationality or religion; or they are associated with the circumstances of the individual as to comfort and livelihood. Bolshevism, for instance, arises mainly out of matters connected with getting a living. Lenin carried this principle into Russia. In Germany, however, the Spartacists are on the decline, and even in Russia this disease will in time run its course, confined as it is to the lowest classes. As the national spirit of Europeans is mainly individualistic, Christ advocated altruism so as to restrict individualism, as Confucius did. This introduced the democratic principle and constitutional government appeared. But with the process of economic development socialism made its appearance and the anti-capitalistic spirit became acute. With the same severity that they once resisted popery, tyranny, aristocracy and landlordism they are now resisting capitalism under the socialist flag. It is not capitalists personally but capitalism as a system that is opposed. And so the industrial peace which held on through the 19th century has now been broken by the impossibility of reconciling capital and labour, in some places reaching extreme violence. Some of the ideas which have long been growing in Europe, such as communism, anarchism and other destructive principles, have now taken practical shape, although they were becoming active even before the war. Taking advantage of these conditions the Kaiser though he could rule the world and so the great war broke out. Now that the war is over mankind is faced with a social war that has to be met and settled.

The world cannot forget that it was the labour class that supplied the munitions, fought the battles and won the war. Naturally, therefore, the labour class is growing over-proud and haughty. And when these men returned from the battle field and discovered that while they were facing death for their country the *nouveaux riches* were profiteering at home and battending on the misfortunes of the country it was not possible for them to hide their resentment. Having been led to fight for justice abroad they now desire to fight for it at home. The disorder of labour is thus but the natural outcome of selfishness among the financial classes. Socialism is now spreading like a fire in brushwood and who knows what the end will be?

The League of Nations is the natural result of the revulsion caused by the atrocities and calamities of the war; and so what was once supposed to be a mere utopia seems about to become a historic fact. The League of Nations is not prefect, but it is better than nothing for the promotion of internationalism between peoples. The League has some almost insurmountable obstacles which I will

Hokusai

Digitized by Google

venture to mention. The great war was caused by conditions in the Balkan states. Instead of bringing these states nearer to confederation the League of Nations proposes to give them greater self-determination. In this lie the seeds of future disaster. Another defect is, that, confining too much attention to western Europe, the League has neglected German economic development in Russia in which Japan, at least, sees great danger. The League has also made the great mistake of ignoring the race problem. And a further weakness is the failure of the League to realize the sanction of a real international confederation. In this last effort France failed, but she, with her astute diplomacy, succeeded in bringing about a great new Triple Alliance, consisting of England, America and herself to save France from Germany in future. The League of Nations, moreover, has made no provision to protect mankind from class wars and troubles.

In the new world that follows the great war efficiency is to be the prime factor, and production next. The development of labour efficiency is especially vital to progress. The energy of nations should not be confined to international affairs but to each nation getting its own house in order. The harmonization of labour and capital is also necessary; for with disorder in the ranks of labour production will be greatly retarded. Such questions as the hours of labour and the nationalization of production are also attracting attention. The leader of Bolshevism thinks that England is the chief obstacle to his ideas taking effect on the world, and so he is trying to stir up strife in that country. Italy has her labour troubles too, but her present concentration on the Fiume question keeps labour quiet. Belgium is reorganizing her economic and industrial condition wonderfully fast and Germany is also showing astonishing powers of recovery. She has her mind made up and knows just what she is going to do. The future of Rnssia is dark and uncertain indeed. The gulf between poverty and wealth in Austria and Hungary provides much ground for social disorder. The labour problem in France is not likely to cause much trouble. France's greatest problem will probably be how to compete with Germany, the whole nation now being concerned with the problem.

In America labour is rampant and the I.W.W., being mixed with foreign elements of a dangerous nature, is menacing the situation. In Japan nationalism reigns as fully as before the war. The Imperial Throne of Japan, occupied by one dynasty from time immemorial, has no comparison with any other in the world, as it binds the whole nation solidly together. The unique virtue of our system in this way impressed itself more and more on my mind as I traveled among the distracted peoples of Europe. Buddhism and Confucianism, so different from Christianity, have sunk deep into the mind of Japan, inculcating altruism and submission, and our general attitude is one of tolerance. Yet we too have our social and industrial problems as a result of the war.

Digitized by Google

A STRANGE DISEASE

By PROFESSOR MATARO NAGAYO
(TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY)

A peculiar disease known as *tsutsugamushi* has appeared in Japan for some years. It is an endemic ailment and occurs most frequently along the north coast districts of the country, especially in Niigata ken, Chita ken and Yamagata ken. The disease most often appears among people living along rivers, the river Shinano being particularly liable to it, the river being in Niigata ken. The same applies to people living along the river Omono in Akita and the river Mogami in Yamagata ken. The disease does not spread very widely, being usually limited to small areas. In the course of a year between three and seven hundred persons are afflicted in the prefectures named, and the period most given to it is between June and September. The mortality from the disease varies both as to district and year, and usually from 30 to 50 per cent.

Tsutsugamushi is an exanthematous, or eruptive, disease, producing high fever and is infectious. It closely resembles Rocky Mountain spotted fever but has some distinct features of its own. After incubation the fever rises rapidly and the skin assumes a roseate hue, the patient feeling a severe headache and general exhaustion. After running a course of some two months the fever gradually lessons and the patient returns to usual health. The greatest danger to the patient is that during the course of the disease heart trouble may set in and cause death. Pneumonia is another danger to which those afflicted with this disease are liable, while other patients again take some affection of the kidneys. A further feature of the disease is loss of spirits and even of consciousness, especially among persons of very nervous temperment. In some ways it resembles eruptive typhus, and may be mistaken for typhoid without careful diagnosis.

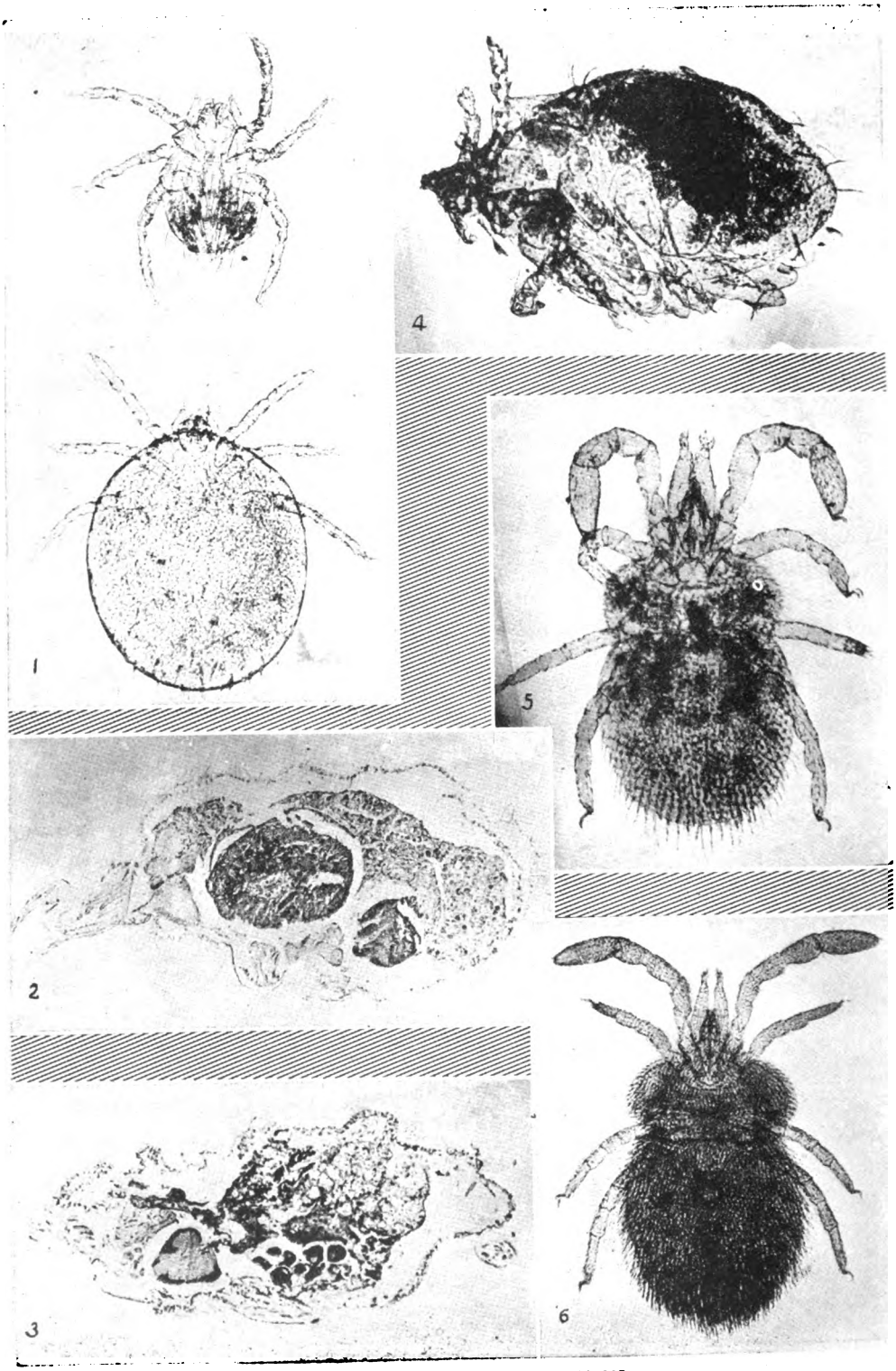
This remarkable disease comes from the bite of a tiny worm, or insect it may better be called. The disease which it causes cannot be transmitted from person to person by other blood-suckers, such as mosquitoes, lice or fleas. The insect is so small as to be almost invisible to the naked eye. When one is bitten by this insect the skin around the bite always shows discoloration before the colour passes to the surrounding surface. The mite is known by various names according to the district where it is found, such as *akamushi, shimamushi* or *kedani*. The disease caused by the insect has recently been found in northern Formosa also, and it is reported that a similar affection has been found in the Philippines.

Japanese scientists have been making a close study of the origin of this disease and its treatment for some time. For some years it was supposed to be due to the larvae of an insect closely resembling the family of *trombidium holosericeum*, but the results of our study proved it to be a distinctly new species of *trombidium*. The author of this paper succeeded in isolating the larvae of the mite, tracing it

Digitized by Google

PROFESSOR NAGAYO. MITES THAT CAUSE ERUPTIVE FEVER
Professeur Nagayo. Les mites comme cause fievre éruptive

Digitized by Google



WHAT CAUSES TSUTSUGAMUSHI
Ce que peut causer le " Tsutsugamushi "

Digitized by Google

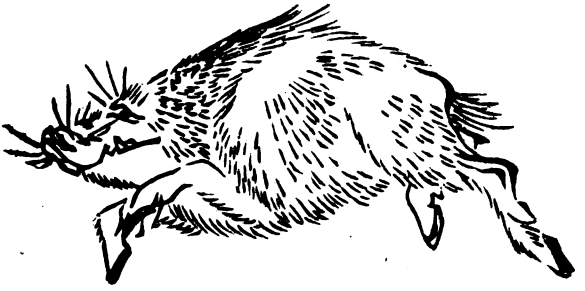
in all its metamorphoses from larvae to pupa and on to the nymph stage and up to the stage of full development when it lays its eggs. Some four other species of the creature have been found in the endemic districts, but we found that the bite of these could not produce the disease. The reason why the species produces the sickness in summer is that during the rest of the year it remains in the nymph state, the larvae appearing only when the air reaches a certain temperature in the hot weather between June and September.

Signature

Another interesting feature of the creature that causes this fever, is that it inhabits the ears of field rats as a parasite, most field rats simply swarming with the larvae of the mites. The larvae attach themselves only to warm-blooded animals, but in the nymph, or breeding state, the creature is not parasitic, but lives on plants or decaying bodies. The fact that people are attacked by the disease proves that human beings can take the place of rats in becoming hosts to the larvae of the dangerous mite. Tnese facts having now been well established by thorough study and experiment we have named the creature the *trombidium akamushi*, and set it down as the one cause of the disease known in Japan as *tsutsugamushi*. As to just how the mite cases the disease no scientist can yet answer, but it does not appear to come from any chemical poison introduced into the blood. The whole subject is still under discussion.

As the disease prevails more especially after a flood it has been called the flood sickness; but this only means that the insect thrives best in moist periods, the flood only spreading the larvae more widely. They are not very swift moving enemies, as one will take a whole day to crawl from the foot up to a man's hip, which is the way they usually find a home

on the human body, biting especially the more tender parts of the human skin, under the arms or on the inside of the legs.



Hokusai

Digitized by Google

HASEKURA ROKUEMON

I

By K. TOKOYAMA

WHEN Hasekura Rokuemon was chosen by Date Masamune, lord of Sendai, to proceed on a mission to Rome in the 16th century, he considered it a great honour, as he was the choice of the daimyo from among a large number of distinguished retainers. It was no light matter to undertake a journey to Europe in those days, especially by a Japanese; but Hasekura was a very loyal retainer of the northern daimyo, and he was quite ready to risk his life on a mission for his master. Even if he were sure that on the voyage he would fall sick and die, or that he would be lost in the sea, he still would have consented to go. His only anxiety was that he had a mother still living and he wanted to care for her old age; and, moreover, he would be deeply grieved if she should pass away before his return to Japan.

On receiving the summons to appear in the presence of his master Hasekura began to wonder what was up. He should not be surprised to be sent on a mission, but probably it was to Yedo or Osaka, surely never to a foreign land, for no Japanese went abroad in those days. Perhaps he would be sent to negotiate with the southern barbarians which the daimyo had some intention of bringing into subjection. But no: it proved to be much more distant than that; it was to Rome, the capital of Christianity. So he committed the care of his mother to his wife and resolved to go on the famous mission. It was a tremendous responsibility, because it would be his duty to carry on negotiations with the Pope and see how best to control the foreign religion in Japan.

It was thus with mingled feelings of anxiety and regret that Hasekura determined to accept the mission. His wife thought he would never return alive, and he even hesitated to inform his aged mother of the proposal. The family regarded it as much the same as if he were called to the front for some great battle, not expecting to see his face again. He summoned his mother and told her what he was about to do. She stood up before making any reply to the information, and then she only said "Yes." They talked of the dangers of the voyage and the experiences of men who had been despatched on distant missions. They remembered the story of the famous Chinese statesman who had been sent by the Emperor of China to the state of Ko, where he did not return for 19 years, and when he came back his hair was white and his face so changed that his people did not know him. So would it probably be with Hasekura. The wife said she would cheerfully look after his mother, and patiently abide his absence, waiting for his raturn. Even should his return be delayed ten or twenty years, she would wait for him patiently just the same. As

Digitized by Google

they talked about it the wife shed no tears; for she was the wife of a samurai and should display no emotion. She was prepared to send him off with smiles and congratulations, instead of tears and soliciations, just as if he were going to the war. Like a woman she had sorrow deep in her heart, but she showed it not.

The mother of Hasekura said nothing but went on telling stories to the little boy. The lad said that his grandmother was telling him very interesting tales. "You are a bonny lad," said the mother. And then turning to the old lady, she said that the boy was mischievous, from which the old woman dissented. Then the old woman asked if Hasekura had not yet returned from his audience with the daimyo; and the wife said that he had. The old woman wanted to know what was the mission on which he was to be sent. Was it to a foreign country and was it dangerous? If it was in the direction of Osaka possibly war had broken out again, for here had been much unrest since the battle of Sekigahara. They assured the old lady that her son's mission had nothing to do with Osaka. She demand to be told the nature of the mission then? Oh, it was to a very far distant country, they told her. Was it as far as Kyushu or Yezo? she asked. They said it was much farther than that, and she was alarmed and astonished. Perhaps it was to Korea? No, it was still more distant than Korea. When she heard at last that it was to the country of the foreign barbarians she laughed aloud and remarked that it was a great honour to Hasekura, and that it was quite right for the daimyo to try to exercise some control over the barbarians.

The child, hearing the conversion, had his suspicion aroused and began to ply his mother with questions as to where his father was going; and they told him it was to a good country and that he must wait patiently for his father's return. But the lad only answered that he hoped his father would bring him a goodly number of presents. The boys of that time were not unlike the lads of today. The mother assured the little fellow that his father would be sure to bring him something. And then they went to talk to Hasekura about his journey to Europe.

Hasekura stood up and welcomed his mother into the room. The old lady asked him at once about the voyage he contemplated taking. Was n't it a very distant place? Hasekura said that it was. According to the instructions of the daimyo he had to go first into the country of the southern barbarians and proceed thence to Europe, finally reaching Rome where the head of the Christians was. He expected to see many interesting and wonderful things, if only his life were spared. The old woman only remarked that it was a great honour for him to be appointed on so responsible a mission. They all talked very cheerfully, so as to make Hasekura feel relived of all anxiety as he was setting out on the journey.

As the time of departure approached Hasekura had to give a feast to his family; and the mother and wife took great trouble to prepare it properly. As the women went out the little boy wanted to go with them, but Hasekura took him by the sleeve and patted his head, saying that he must stay there with his father and not bother the women. As the women went into the kitchen they wiped the tears from their eyes.

(To be Continued)

Digitized by Google

JAPANESE SILK EXPORTS

By K. OKABE

(President Japan Silk Exports Association)

AS the five years of war in Europe did much to reduce the out put of silk fabrics the demand for Japanese silk of good quality greatly increased and there was consequently an enormous export, the value being about double what it was before the war. Up to the outbreak of the war the total value of exports was between 60 and 70 million *yen* a year; but in 1917 this figures rose to 160 millions, and this year the estimate is that it will exceed 200 million *yen*. The increase, it must be remarked, is mainly in silk of a better quality, known as thrown silk. Though the demand for this silk of superior quality has always been more or less stready, it increased rather suddenly this year, mostly in the United States, Europe, South America, the South Seas and India, in fact over the entire civilized world. This demand for silk is not spasmodic; for once people begin to wear silk they never give it up.

Japan is the only country in the world where the silk industry is an independent business, and commanding a large output with large returns. Japan has of late been prominent in international relations and making claims in various ways, but the silk industry is the only way in which she can safely lay claim to absolute independence. In Japan sericulture is usually carried on as a byproduct of agriculture, for the silk worm has to be reared near the mulberry fields, where the thrown silk is prepared. Without this industry there could be no woven silk and no exports of silk fabrics. In this business Japan has comparatively few rivals abroad. We are the mainstay of all dealers in high-class silk fabrics. And in future Japan will be more busily occupied than ever in this industry. If the present rate of progress continues it will not be long before the annual value of our silk exports will reach 1,000,000,000 *yen*. In that case the establishment of national silk inspection offices is an urgent matter.

Up to the present time the silk inspection offices at various ports have been maintained by prefectural governments; but I am convinced that inspection of silk fabrics for export will never be satisfactory until it is placed under supervision of the central Government. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce should establish an efficient silk inspection office at Yokohama. The one now there is not satisfactory; it certainly does not come up to our ideal. The office should be extended to include inspection of dyeing, regulating and finishing of silk. The silk dealers have long been asking these facilities of trade from the Government, but, owing to lack of funds for it, the authorities have not favourably replied. But in view of the immense importance of silk as one of Japan's most valuable exports surely a few thousand *yen* from

Digitized by Google

the national treasury would not be too much to expend in improving the chances of trade. If a silk inspection office is set up at all, it should be of a character

Hokusai

capable of covering every essential of the task. It seems to me that neither the Government nor the public have yet advanced to a position where the absolute need of the improvement suggested is felt necessary to the nation's welfare. All one has to do is make himself familiar with the operations of the prefectural silk inspection offices to be convinced of their inefficiency for the duty imposed on them. If we are ever to hear less of complaint from abroad on account of irregularity of output and quality a Government silk inspection office is essential.

It is only after many years of experience and labour that Japan has been able to bring the quality of her silk output up to a standard where it has nothing to fear from competition in any foreign market. What she now wants is an inspection office capable of keeping all exports up to the standard that has won for Japan her high place as a producer of high-class silk fabrics. Attention should be devoted to improvement of methods of throwing, dyeing, regulating and finishing, as in these respects many of our producers have yet somewhat to learn. The industry in throwing and weaving of silk is now almost universal in Japan; but the producers are allowed to go their own way without any proper direction. For this a national inspection office should be established by the Government. With the present progress which Japan has achieved, all she now needs is the inspection office here suggested in order to be the most perfect silk producing country in the world. France, America, Italy and England import millions of yen worth of raw silk annually for purposes of throwing. If this work were better done in Japan what an advantage it would give us! The only concerns doing first class work in this line are the Yokohama Silk Throwing Company, the Teikoku Company, the Nippon Silk Thread Company, the Jomo Silk Company and many others with a capital of above 2,000,000 *yen*. If the improvements suggested were carried out our machinery for refining silk would be improved and we should be exporting more prepared silk than raw silk.

Hokusai

Digitized by Google

WORLD PEACE AND SPIRITUAL PROBLEM

By MORIHEI TANAKA

(HEAD OF THE TAIREIDO SYSTEM OF LIFE)

MAN has reached the most crucial period of his history. The world is calling for reconstruction, and the League of Nations is expected to bring about a permanent international federation, but it is not apparent that permanent peace will result. The world cannot reach an ideal stage in an instant; it certainly will not come from the magniloquent utterances of the Conference at Versailles. Rather are we inclined to fear that if the Conference keeps on much longer war will be resumed, for it is obvious that the main object of most of the international delegates there is to gain some special advantage for their several countries. All are striving for an extension of power. From this it is clear that the hope of mankind is anything but bright. The League of Nations apparently is nothing more than a scheme whereby the strong nations can oppress or direct the weaker and smaller nations. It is merely sustituting capitalistic imperialism for military imperialism. Thus while the strong will grow richer and more powerful, the weak will more and more become a prey to the strong and rich. The rights of mankind cannot be protected in this way. In this way they will be lost. Most assuredly man has come to his greatest crisis!

When man's rights are fully respected and human brotherhood reigns supreme in this world the rights of the individual will be wholly respected; men will enjoy equality and freedom. Progress in this direction has so far been greatly hindred and obstructed, especially by militarism. Now if man comes under the bondage of capitalism how is his freedom made more possible than before? Capitalism brings one part of mankind into servitude to another part. This will lead to the overthrow of civilization. Mankind cannot allow only a section of the human race to monopolize the earth!

How are justice and humanity to be evolved out of this contradiction and chaos? Man must face this question. We see great and wealthy states, under pretence of administering justice and right for mankind, over-riding weaker states and bringing them into subjection by loss of liberty and rights. The effort is not after anything really noble or worth while. The hollowness of the whole pretence is seen when we realize that the aim of mankind can never be the mere accumulation of wealth. The materialism of the present day has driven men into the struggle for mere gold; but every man who thinks at all, must know that the higher and truer side of human existence is not material but spiritual. If the foundation of human life be ignored

Digitized by Google

or abused how can mankind achieve its destiny?

The malign influence of materialism must be shattered. It was worship of materialism that precipitated the European war. The shocking deeds of the war and the decimation it caused were due mainly to obsession of materialism. The war was the natural fruit of a wholly materialistic civilization. During the past hundred years mankind seemed to have made considerable progress; but the war whipped off the covering and showed that the progress was merely superficial. The heart and life had not really been made better.

Germany was the ideal of many lesser nations for a progressive country; she was the very center of world civilization, calling thousands of young men from all lands to study in her schools and worship at her shrines. Germany was the incarnation of material force as the arbiter of all things. Her principles were unashamed militarism and brute force. To invade and overrun and decimate her neighbours was her national policy and her natural work. Germany's largest contribution to science was in the art of medicine. We are accustomed to put the causes of the war down to militarism; but we overlook how much her medicine had to do with it. But the fact that German medical art was wholly materialistic is sufficient to indicate its tendency to produce materialistic ideas, conclusions and even war. German medicine is mainly faith in chemicals; and faith in chemicals had no little to do with the war. To a German chemist even mankind is merely the product of chemistry. Man is a mere machine. Man is a machine, not a spirit. It is this kind of crass materialism that makes war easy, and the killing of men a mere nothing. Such a faith, or no faith, fails to appreciate the meaning and force of such great realities as personality, spirit, sympathy, benevolence, humanitarianism; and so it readily lends itself to cruelty and slaughter, even of women and children. It is a stubborn and obstinate temper, a mere animal rage, that cannot appreciate or even estimate human values or understand the world. German civilization was a mere artificial shell that had to give way before the corroding and testing forces of truth and time. German medical art has much to do with making the war possible as did German militarism. German science and German militarism are twin brothers working for the same end: the discrediting of mankind. Having made man a mere animal they finally proceeded to kill off men because they were in Germany's way of conquest.

But one must especially point out the influence of medical art on civilization, because it is the art that comes closest to individual life. It has a far-reaching influence on mankind. And as it was the most advanced of German arts it doubtless had a profound effect on German life and character, particularly in the direction of materialism and the resultant conception of man's life and the universe. And then when the war did break out, German knowledge of chemistry naturally went to make the horrors of war still more horrible. It was left for German chemists to live up to their materialistic conception of things and revert to savagery and cruelties unmentionable. The materialistic scientists easily lent their talents to the concoction of infernal gasses for the destruction of human life. Thus what was acquired for the good of mankind and the

Digitized by Google

upbuilding of civilization, without any conscience in the matter the Germans readily turned to engines of torture and slow death. German militarism began the war and German medicine and chemistry took up the task of seeing that the war was hell. We do not deny that German medicine was used to help the German sick and wounded; but their selfish view of a scientist's duty was entirely materialistic, soulless and pagan. They did not treat their captured enemies as they treated their own men. For ages and ages the world can never think of German materialism without a shudder.

The war at last is over. Has man come to his awakening, or does he still have some faith in materialism? Is not the attitude of the nations that defeated Germany still too materialistic? The men set to deal with Germany are not the men who defeated Germany. The materialism of the Germans was defeated by the spiritualism of the Allies. It was the millions of young Englishmen, Canadians, Australians, Americans, Frenchmen, Italians with ideals, with spiritual aspirations, that beat Germany. But have the members of the Supreme Council the ideals of their troops that overthrew German materialism? Is not the whole trouble at present a trouble about material things: lands, gold, mines, machinery? It will take considerable self-examination before we can get at the cause of our difficulties and find a way to eradicate our materialism. No nation given to materialistic principles, and no individual representing such principles, can be otherwise than cruel, inhuman and inconsiderate of others. To blockade Germany after she gave up and to persist in starving her mothers and little ones, to force on her debts she will never be able to pay and to demand of her bricks without straw: all this is cruel and materialistic, savoring too much of Materialism, of Germany herself: merely returning evil for evil! If the League of Nations is to have any adequate effect upon civilization and international relations it must set its face against materialism in international principles. Without a genuine spiritual outlook the world will never experience the reconstruction it needs. The outlook is none too hopeful.

Now what is our hope? Is there a way out? How can materialism be eradicated from modern civilization and the world saved? Man has the power within him to bring about the needed change if he will but exert it. The Kingdom is within us. Man has it in him to mold a new world and establish a new life on earth. If man has great power for evil, as has been proved, he also has equal, or even greater, power for good. That man is not yet right and cannot be satisfied that he is safe from danger, is proved by the war. If things were as they should be the war would not have happened. Therefore even the most foolish must be convinced that something is necessary if a repetition of the war is to be prevented. But war will never be eliminated merely by organizing a League of Nations, nor by any other organization: it can only be prevented by something spiritual, by the power that Heaven has given to man to enable him to be a man and not an animal or beast.

Man has to give up expanding in a material sense at the expense of his spirit. While he is growing greater in material things he is dwindling in spiritual force. His head is growing, but at the expense of his heart. Man's dreams are of the earth, earthy rather than of the eternal

Digitized by Google

things of this life. For this reason personality is made second to ambition which must be satisfied at all costs, even if man becomes inhuman in doing so. As this is contrary to the principles of life the result will be the destruction of man if he persists in his folly. But will man be able to despise his soul for ever? Can materialism finally deprive man of his soul? No: nothing can destroy the soul. That is immortal! Here lies the hope of man. It is in himself!

As man prospers externally he must come to see that internal development is still more important. How can the body be free if the soul is in slavery to material things? The inward life must be made as safe as the outward life. When the soul of man reaches adequate development materialism will be its servant, and not its master, as is too often the case now. With the era of soul dominance the new world will come, a glorious world in which the spirit of man is free. Most men today have not begun to realize at all the real meaning of their existence. The significance of self-existence and self-consciousness is nothing to them. It s indeed a wonder that the world is as good as it is, considering the indifference of man to knowledge and duty. Man has in him that which can change cruelty into mercy, plunder into benefaction, egoism into altruism, hardness into love, the meanest into the noblest. This is the work of the soul.

From the soul of man this eternal peace can come. It will never come from anything material. The worship of materialism is the greatest error of mankind. From this error neither modern religion nor philosophy can deliver man. The morality which permitted the war has nothing to offer man for his reconstruction of the world. If what man has tried so far had been of any use the war would not have plunged half the world into desolation. Science cannot help, or else Germany would have proved the saviour of mankind. Wealth cannot help, else England and America could have averted the war. If the western world has anything able to reconstruct the world why was it not tried and why was not the war prevented?

For the reconstruction of the world I offer TAIREIDO, the new system of life which has been revealed to me after years of contemplation and revelation. This system reveals to man the inherent power with which Heaven has endowed him and teaches him how to use it to perfect himself and the world around him. Once man acquires knowledge of TAIREIDO, and acquires the art of REISHI he has mastered the secret of existence and the power to live a rational life unhindered by the irregularity of evil. In this System is the power to overthrow materialism and bring mankind into its true spiritual inheritance, a civilization based on soul qualities. By TAIREIDO man becomes able to express the divinity within him, letting it shine forth in glowing radiance upon the world.

Hokusai

Digitized by Google

THE TEITEN ART EXHIBITION

By S. MATSUYAMA

THE first exhibition of fine art under the new Academy of Art organized by the Department of Education has just taken place in Tokyo, and the public was pleased for the most part by the results of the change. The judges appointed on the committee of selection consisted of some of the leading artists of the nation and they did their work most carefully and conscientiously. The authorities took the greatest trouble to bring about a complete transformation of the system of selection and giving of awards, and the result has been as satisfactory as can be expected. The new Academy of Art is to be known as the TEITEN.

Among the more remarkable pictures appearing in the gallery was one entitled *Kakkyo* by Kansetsu Hashimoto, representing an old couple in a Chinese romance. This couple became famous because, not being able to support both their parents and a child of theirs, they resolved to do away with the child by burying him in the earth, and as they were making a grave they dug up a pot of gold that afforded them plenty of means to keep all the family and so did not have to bury the boy. The figures well represent the old peasant life of China, a little overdone in grotesqueness, perhaps, especially the husband, but this brings out well his contrast with the wife. The task of the artist in representing the change from resigned grief to joy on finding the gold is well done, and on the whole the effort was regarded as a masterpiece.

Another painting that won much admiration was that of Meshi-i (a Blind Woman) by Eikyu Matsuoka, presenting, as it did, the idealism for which this artist is noted. The whole scene, with the green hills bathing in the brilliant sunlight with a rainbow behind, and a river in the foreground, is quite beautiful and romantic, the poor blind girl suggesting the contrast between the beauty of the scene and the unconsciousness of it within the woman's brain. The birds in the trees and the insects in the grass are in wild delight with the paradise of nature about them but the girl passes on unmindful of it all. The girl too is beautiful, and she carries a drum that is beaten to ask alms as she passes from house to house in her dull round day by day. If only she could see, her happiness would be complete. The meaning gradually dawns on one that this picture represents that section of mankind that sees not life's meaning and wanders lost through the world, begging. The picture is certainly a triumph in idealism.

Shinsen, (the Spring of the Gods), By Shuzan Hida, is a masterpiece that brings out all the beauty of a painting in pure

Digitized by Google

Japanese style. Behind is a dark and gloomy wood with white space in front where a tiny shrine in vermillion stands beside a stream issuing from a spring out of the rock, the sun breaking out on the whole scene, and the picture well suggesting the mystery intended, all being done with sublime ease. *San-u* (Bright Rain) was another piece that won distinction, being painted by Koyo Ishizaki. The atmosphere is suggestive of India, and the plant life is exquisitely done. There is the charm of the tropics about it that casts a spell over one the more one pauses to admire it. It is quite a triumph in the use of colours too. Gengetsu Yazawa, of the Tosa school of painters, showed a picture entitled *Choyo* (the Morning Sun), which had a shrine in front of hills with surrounding trees, the whole seen through mist through which the sun penetrated like a light from beyond, the effect being very pleasing. Another picture called a Woman in Blue by Koho Hiroshima was included among those entitled to an award.

In addition to those regarded as worthy of official awards there were many of great merit and promise that well deserve special notice, especially one by Shuho Ikegami whose art is well representative of the Maruyama Shijo school, the snow scene being typically so and expressed in a manner possible only to artists painting in Japanese style.

Attempts at painting in western style showed considerable development in comparison with these previously exhibited, and more development than those in native style. Among the pieces in western syle eight commanded unusual attention, among which *Yurin* (Spring in a Forest) by Soshichi Takama; and *Shinanoji* (the Way to Shinano) by Kiichi Soma were excellent, while a Korean Dressed Woman by Yoshihiko Kumaoka, the *Hakurenji* Tree by Yasugoro Adachi. *Suikyo-no-yu* by K. Yunoki, *Rikwa* by Y. Shimizu, *Nagitaru Umi* by T. Ono and *Hekireki* by T. Katata were also much admired. *Shukaku* by Seiki Iwasaki, known as the Japanese Millet, was also greatly admired.

In the realm of sculpture there was nothing very ambitious, An Old Miner by Saburo Yoshida being the only piece to obtain an award.

Kakkyo by Hokusai

Digitized by Google

THE TERAO BROTHERS

By S. OBA

IT is not often one family produces three distinguished members, but it is not a new thing in Japan. The Terao brothers form one such example. The eldest brother is a D. Sc., the next one is an LL. D. and the youngest one an M. D., all born in the same family in the city of Fukuoka. The youngest one, the medical man, is least known to the public, but he is a very clever physician, the head of an important hospital near his native place and he is well known in his own district. The other two brothers, Dr. Hisashi Terao and Dr. Toru Terao, are distinguished in their different branches of science and are well known among scholars throughout the world.

Dr. Hisashi Terao is a professor of astronomy in the Imperial University and director of the Tokyo Observatory. He has rendered great service in this branch of science, and in the realm of astronomy has made quite a name for himself. Born in 1855, the son of a samurai of Fukuoka, he early showed an interest in mathematical science. As a youth he came up to Tokyo and first attended the College of Foreign Languages, and later the Kiasei College from which he graduated in 1878. Proceeding to Europe to complete his education young Terao studied in Paris, doing good work at the Observatory there and the Sorbonne, devoting his chief attention to mathematics and astronomy. Taking the degree of B. Sc. in 1882 the young astronomer made observtions on the transit of Venus on his way. On arriving in Tokyo he

Hokusai

became assistant at the Department of Education and afterwards at the College of Science. In 1884 he was appointed professor in the Imperial University, and in 1888 he mas made director in chief of the Tokyo Observatory, receiving the degree of D. Sc. from the university.

It was but natural that so distinguished a scientist should receive official appointments from time to time for work abroad. In 1889 Dr. Terao was Japan's representative at the International Conference of Civil Engineers at Paris; and in 1897 he went to India to observe a total eclipse of the moon. He it was, who established the department of Physics at the University, and was first director of the department. Dr. Terao is a man of fine address and firm temper, always winning the confidence of his students and all with

Digitized by Google

whom he comes in contact. He is specially admired for his democratic ways as well as his eloquence. His university lectures are very popular, unlike lectures in astronomy in most colleges, as Dr. Terao illumines his subject in a most original manner that amuses as well as edifies his hearers. He is the author of some important volumes, chiefly concerned with mathematics. Some of these are used as texbooks in Japanese schools, and most if not all graduates of middle schools have to pass through these books.

Dr. Toru Terao has experienced all the difficulties of being a second son, but he has faced all his difficulties manfully and is now scarcely less distinguished than his elder brother. The father died while the elder was at college in Tokyo, and the second son had to take care of the family at home. This was a great disappointment to him, as he was very anxious to enter a higher school and prepare himself for a high position. The fortunes of the family, however, did not allow this, and he had to earn his bread by manual labour. But every leisure moment was given to books and to preparation for a more intelligent life. In the rebellion of 1878 he went as a soldier of the Imperial forces. Finally he was able to join his brother in Tokyo and take up higher studies, though his funds were very scanty, and he had to eke out expenses by doing private clerical work in a taxation office. Thus he went on until he saved 160 *yen*, when he resolved to make a bid for higher education in Tokyo.

First he gained entrance to the Law School of the Department of Justice, thinking that thereby he might become a lawyer and possibly a statesman, as he was interested in politics. After taking his first degree in law he was appointed an assistant judge and took his place on the Bench. In 1800 he acted as professor of law in a private university, and later was appointed as professor of the same subject in the Imperial University, where he was very popular. Desiring to gain greater knowledge in his subject Professor Terao went to Germany and spent three years in research on the subject of International Law, following up the same subject in France and Belgium also. Coming back to Japan in 1895 he resumed his chair at the Imperial University, this time being given the subject of International Law. In 1897 he became adviser to the Department of Foreign Affairs in which connection he has acted on some very important committees. He represented Japan at the International Conference meeting at the Hague in 1898, and the next year he received the degree of LL. D. Dr. Terao attend d the annual meeting of the International Law Society in 1902, where his vast stores of legal lore were drawn upon by a large circle of distinguished legal talent. His works on Civil Law and Criminal Law are important books, with a considerable circulation.

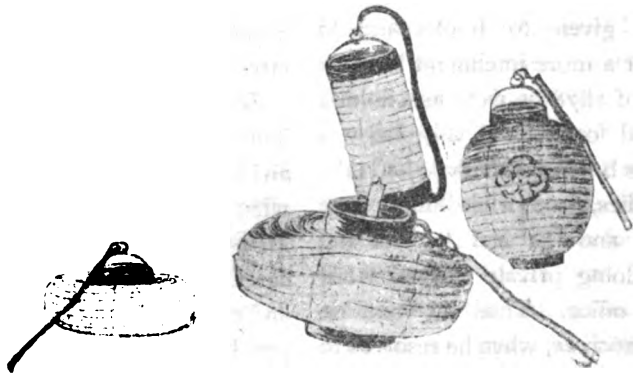
So indifferent to mere convention is Dr. Toru Terao that some dub him a Bohemian; but it is only a way he has to showing what he considers trifles. He is noted for having the courage of his convictions, especially in regard to social problems and diplomatic affairs. With tongue and pen he never hesitates to inform the public of his opinions, and he has a large number of admirers. It was his outspoken judegment in the days before the Russo-Japanese war that brought matters to a head and paved the way for a successful defence of the empire. He become so excited over the nation's relations with

Digitized by Google

Russia that he defied the university authorities and had to resign, which only added to his fame and praise. In events in China he has always taken a deep interest, siding with the southern party, to whom he has acted as adviser.

Thus Dr. Toru Terao is something more than a scholar or a lawyer: he is above all a great man, a great patriot, and leader. He believes in freedom of speech and the right to action. His students worship him and would follow him anywhere. He always has numbers of students about him, some of them living in his house. Remembering his own difficulties in youth, and how hard it was to get an education, he has great sympathy with every struggling youth that desires higher learning. For many years he lived in very simple fashion in a tiny house, but recently he has been able to afford a more pretentious dwelling, erected at Akasaka. The house was built by contributions from former pupils who wanted to see their master better housed. In such a house he feels more at home than if he had built it himself. When the house was completed the donors invited their old master and his wife to visit it and take up their residence there for the rest of life, much to the surprise and delight of Dr. and Mrs. Terao. Needless to say it was a most joyful occasion.

The youngest of the Terao brothers, the medical man, as has been said, is head of a hospital. He graduated from the Imperial University in 1889 and has devoted himself to practical medicine ever since, practising first at Hiroshima, where he built up a great work and a great hospital.



Digitized by Google

JAPAN'S VOLUNTEER NURSE ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Red Cross Society of Japan a Volunteer Nurse Association was established in 1887 at the benevolent suggestion of the late Empress Dowager Shoken, so as to extend the influence and work of the Red Cross Society and render assistance to the sick who might be in need. The organization met with success from the first and has gone on inceasing in membership and spreading its influence year after year, with branch offices in Kyoto, Osaka and forty other centers in the Empire, including Formosa, Manchuria, Korea and Vladivostock. Besides these branches of the Association there are some 81 sub-branches under the Japan Red Cross Society, the total membership of which was 16,530 nurses in 1918.

The Nurses' Association has done a great deal to help the work of the Red Cross Society by making bandages without charge to the Society and by extending aid and consolation to sick or needy soldiers and sailors, during the various wars that have occurred since the organization of the Association, as well as in time of peace. More especially during the Russo-Japanese war all the members of the Association throughout the country coöperated with the Red Cross Society in affording every assistance possible to the sick and wounded, not only by rolling bandages but by helping in changing the bandages on the wounded or those invalided home as well as acting in a nursing capacity for them in other ways. The members of the Nurses' Association also extended help by visiting hospitals in various places, and received high praise from the Government, 79 members being decorated by the authorities and 1,399 members received honorable mention, with certificates of merit.

With the outbreak of the European war when the Japan Red Cross Society again began active work on behalf of the soldiers the Nurses' Association at once undertook the rolling of bandages under the direction of the Imperial Princess who is at the head of the Association and other Imperial Princesses, contributing much help and materials in other ways as well. Most of the bandages and other Red Cross materials provided by the Association were given to the Army and Navy, the Red Cross work at Viadivostock and to the work in England, France, Russia and Belgium. The members enlisted in the service of the Red Cross Society in military hospitals and relief stations numbered 28,387. The following figures will indicate in some measure the extend of service rendered by the Association during the war:

Serving hospitals	3,594
Outside „	5,698
Helping soliders	11,995
Bandage making	28,387
	28,387
Number of bandages	91,820
Bolts of cloth given	40
Value	¥12,812
Gifts to troops	258,872
Value	¥57,689
Total value	¥70,501

In addition to the above services rendered, the Association sold 18,000 memorial pins for the French Soldiers' Relief Society, the proceeds amounting to 25,500 francs; and also 2,000 memorial stamp albums for 2,000 francs, handing the 27,000 francs over to the French Association.

JAPAN'S TEN MONTHS FOREIGN TRADE

(JAN. TO OCT., 1919)

The adverse tendency in Japan's foreign trade, which prevailed during the first nine months of the present year, leaving an unfavourable balance of over 206,000,000 *yen*, was slightly reversed in October, but not to any very appreciable extent, the balance against Japan still standing at as much as 161,000,000 *yen*, which the next two months are not likely to reduce.

Japan's total foreign trade for the ten months amounted to 3,368,303,023 *yen*, of which 1,603,276,366 *yen* represent exports and 1,765,026,657 imports, the actual adverse balance amounting to 161,750,291 *yen*. The total exports for the period exceed the total for the same period of last year by 31,809,677 *yen*, while imports are 412 895,132 *yen* above last year's figures, the total increase in the year's foreign trade, however, amounting to 444,705.109 *yen*, though the balance in Japan's favour this time last year reached 219,334,864 *yen*.

October showed a sudden reverse of trade currents in Japan's favour which the country is hoping will continue. The total value of imports and exports for the month reached 406,365,000 *yen*, of which 179.893,000 *yen* represented imports and 226,472,000 *yen* exports, the favourable balance being 46,579,000

Digitized by Google

year. The leap in exports was due chiefly to extensive sales of cotton yarns valued at 79,243,000 *yen*, iron and machinery 10,148,000 *yen*, cotton, cloth 18,142,000 *yen* woolen fabrics valued at 24,670,000 *yen*, most of the latter going to Siberia for military purposes. Another large item was silk, with sugar following. Among imports the largest items were raw cotton valued at 33,172,000 *yen* and iron which reached a value of 14,131,000 *yen*.

The trade situation for the last ten months may be tabulated as follows:

Exports	1,571,466,389 *yen*	1918
Imports	1,352,131,525	
Total	3,923,597,914	
Exports	1,603 276,366 *yen*	1919
Imports	1,765,626,557	
Total	3,368,303,623	
Exports	31,809,977 *yen*	Increase
Imports	412,895,132	
Total	444,705,109	

Excess exports 219,334,863 *yen*, 1918

Excess imports 161,750,291 *yen*, 1919

Owing to the embargo on gold there was no export of that metal, but an export of silver to the value of 1,067,414 *yen*; while the imports of gold and silver totaled 144,846,865 *yen* for the ten months, the balance in Japan's favour reaching 143,779,451 *yen*, or more than 140,000,000 more than for the same period of last year.

EXPORTS

Rice	¥ 3,906,101
Beans & Pease	28,666,594
Acquatic products	11,741,764
Tea	16,795,015
Sugar, refined	17,995,003
Sake	2,452,523
Beer	5,575,894
Isinglass (Vegetable)	1,757,665
Comestibles in tins and bottles	7,217,210
Silk, waste	14,030,380
Coal	27,708,324
Wood	13,812,641
Colza oil	3,010,375
Fish oil & Whale oil	2,732,433
Sulphur	1,726,695
Camphor	6,103,888
Menthol crystal	2,102,537
Silk, raw	459,497,852
Cotton yarns	34,580,334
Copper, ingot & slab	17,523,177
Zinc, ingots & slabs	2,789,385
Plaits Straw	13,429,849
Leather manufactures	4,895,203
Matches	25,623,187
Silk tissues, habutae	14,569,014
Cotton tissues	227,116,688
Woolen tissues	4,625,354
Silk handkerchiefs	3,782,773
Cotton towels	3,012,535
Tablecloths	2,152,731
Cotton undershirts & drawers, Knit	18,661,305
Knitted goods	10,613,473
Hats and Caps	5,326,250
Buttons	7,729,697
Paper	20,506,547
Pottery	17,958,002
Glass and glassware	14,671,175
Matting	2,170,485
Umbrellas	3,440,432
Toys	9,399,140

IMPORTS

Rice	¥ 147,943,468
Beans & Pease	25,456,978
Sugar	40,788,974
Rapeseed & mustardseed	5,937,389
Hides & skins	10,756,256
Rubbers	14,928,070
Nitrate of soda, crude	12,277,433
Sulphate of ammonia, Crude	12,889,949
Oil cakes	109,701,735
Cotton, raw	595,146,991
Flax, hemp, China grass, ramie	12,876,277
Wool	56,147,764
Coal	14,685,359
Ores	16,967,617
Leather	4,315,790
Tanning extracts	941,905
Caustic soda & soda-ash	11,327,993
Coal-tar toys	9,026,786
Woollen worsted yarn	436,260
Pulp for paper making	6,382,439
Iron (Pig. ingot, billets & slabs)	46,747,577
Iron (bar, rod, plate, sheet, wire)	121,122,607
Iron (pipes & tubes)	10,963,720
Lead (ingots & slabs)	7,579,405
Tin (ingots & slabs	6,010,983
Nickel (ingots & grain)	3,657,305
Antimony	522,566
Brass & bronze (ingots & slabs)	143,800
Construction materials	7,831,554
Kerosene oil	17,232,594
Cotton tissues	7,585,815
Woollen tissues	9,956,222
Paper	15,165 799
Iron nails	4,304,453
Machinery & engines	77,873,221

Hokusai

Digitized by Google

GORO MASAMUNE

By T. MONOÖ

One of the greatest swordsmiths in Japanese history was Goro Masamunè. As this is a great distinction in a land where the sword is the soul of the samurai, and the soul is admired that is "true as steel," some account of the man may prove interesting. Masamune came from a family of swordsmiths, his father being an expert in this art, and his father before him and so on to several previous generations.

The boy's father disappeared while the lad was still in infancy, and he was brought up by his mother in all the strictest dictates of filial piety. The mother had been a waiting maid in one of the princely houses of Kyoto. She died early, however, and the boy had finally to be brought up by a relative. When young Goro was told about the disappearance of his father he resolved to look for him, he being then only ten years of age. His only way of finding a clue to the whereabouts of his father was to take with him a small dagger with the family crest on it, the weapon having been left behind to the mother when the fathe went away. It happened that the boy's uncle was going to the military capital at Kamakura, and the lad joined him in the journey. The uncle, however, died during the trip and the boy was left alone. He was later adopted by a tub-maker for whom he acted as an errant boy.

As the lad went about his errands from day to day he often passed the forge of a certain swordsmith and, like all boys, he liked to stop and see the sparks fly from the anvil, as did the children in Longfellow's poem. But while the other children were mainly occupied with the sparks flying like meteors from the anvil, Goro was more interested in the making of swords. Everyt moment of leisure was hus spent by him, gazing at the mould-

| Hokusai

Digitized by Google

ing of sword blades. The swordsmith could not but notice the interest and intelligence of the boy; and one day when the lad ventured to make some critical remarks as to the method of forging a sword, the smith became more interested in him and found to his great delight that the lad was his own son.

Taken immediately into the shop of his father the boy made marvellous progress in the forging of swords, displaying the greatest genius. Thus the father and son got on well together, until the father took another wife and had a son born to him. The two boys got on all right together, but the woman did not care for Goro. Soon the fame of Goro as a swordsmith was almost as great as his father, whom he was expected to succeed; but the stepmother was against it. She envied him his growing reputation and was jealons of his fame. She now begau to persecute the boy and the neighbors all became sware of it, though the father purposely failed to take any account of it.

One cold December Oaki, the stepmother, fell ill, and her case was so desperate that the medicine men gave her up as hopeless. The neighbours said it was a visitation from heaven for her cruel treatment of the boy. Meanwhile Goro showed her the most careful attention and evinced his good bringing up in filial piety. He was even found one night by a neighbour pouring cold water over his naked body in the icy air as an act of ablution to make his stepmother well. The woman was told about it and advised to call the boy and thank him for his prayers; but she would not believe that he was doing anything but cursing her. When next she saw him she threw a medicine bottle at him and gashed his forehead. This insult the boy kept from his father, and when asked the cause of his wound gave another explanation. The woman finally got well, but her attitude toward the boy did not soften.

On a certain day Goro, unknown to the wicked stepmother, caught her in the act of poisoning the food she was going to give him for breakfast. That day he feigned illness and ate nothing. After fasting all day the boy was very hungry and stole into the kitchen to get something to eat; but the cruel woman was on guard there and he got nothing and had to go to bed famishing. The lad felt now that there were but two things, one of which he should do, either die or seek help from others.

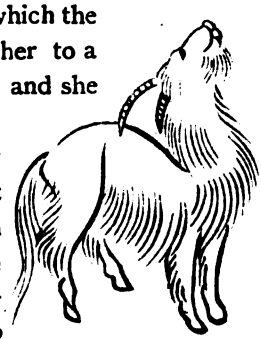
The boy resolved to go to an uncle of his, another swordsmith of Kamakura, and lay the case before him. Kunimitsu, for that was the uncle's name, was greatly distressed at the story he heard from Goro, and he immediately sent for his brother to inquire into the matter. The father pleaded ignorance of the way in which Goro had been treated. He admitted that he had noticed some things he did not like, but deeming it the usual way of stepmothers, he had done nothing about it. The father now wanted to put away the stepmother but as she was the daughter of a man of whom the swordsmith had greatly benefited, this was not go easy to do. So the best way out of the trouble was for Goro to go to his uncle's house.

But when the father of the woman heard of the cruelty she had visited upon the boy and that he was forced to leave his home and lodge with his uncle, the old man was so furious that he went at once to her house and cut her down with a sword, and would have killed her had not Goro intervened at the risk of his own

Digitized by Google

life. When the old man discovered that the boy was wounded more than the woman he knew his duty was to commit seppuku in abject apology, but this he was prevented from doing by the people who gathered when they heard the row.

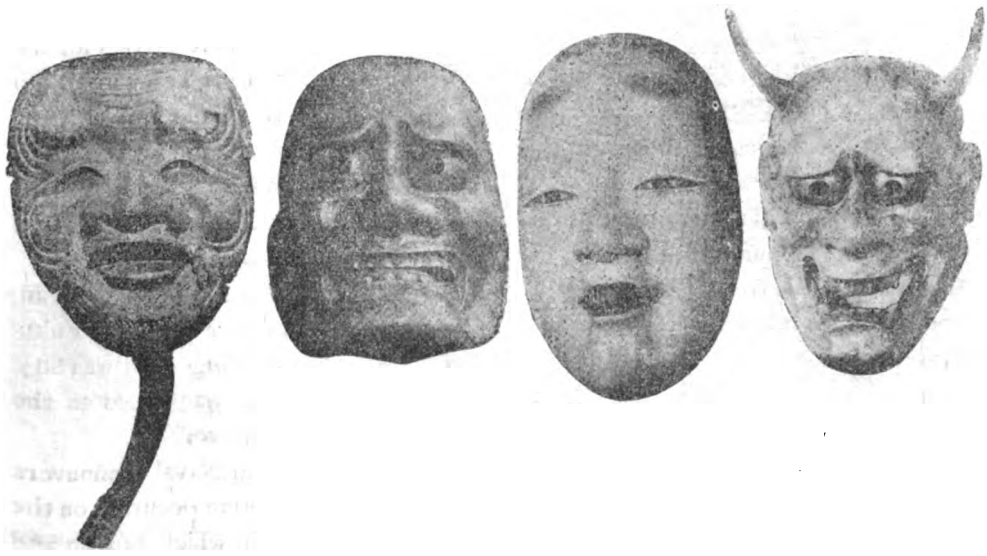
All's well that ends well; and it will be now sufficient to say that the bitter experience through which the woman passed ed her to a state of repetance and she changed her whole life, weeping bitter tears for her past conduct. Tradition has it that she even became an affectionate mother to the lad she had so unjustly treated.



Hokusai

The act of Goro in saving the life of the woman who had despitefully used him, and even at the risk of his own life, was told of in every village and town all over the empire, and orders for the forging of swords came in more than he could supply in a lifetime. He became a more famous swordsmith than his distinguished father, and students of the art from all parts came to learn from him.

Such is the reputation of Japan's greatest swordsmith; and one reason why any weapon from his hand is more precious than all others even today, is because the spirit of the maker is believed to inhabit it.



Digitized by Google

MONTHLY RECORD OF EVENTS

(SEPTEMBER 25 to OCTOBER 25)

Sept. 25.—The Prime Minister gave a reception to Baron Makino after his return from the Peace Conference, together with Dr. Tachi, one of his suite to the Conference.

Sept. 26.—Some disturbances were reported in connection with the establishment of the new régime in Korea.

Sept. 29.—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha at its general meeting declared a half-yearly dividend of 20 per cent.

Oct. 1.—Baron Hachirojiro Mitsui, head of the great House of that name, passed away in his 71st year, mourned by a large circle of friends and by the national at large.

Oct. 2.—A further forecast of the annual rice crop by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce estimated it at 305,000,000 bushels.

Oct. 5.—Mr. Uhei Masumoto was elected as Japan's labour delegate to the International Labour Congress at ashington, in place of Dr. Takano who resigned.

Oct. 12.—The Swiss Minister, M. de Salis, left for home, the Legation to be in charge of the secretary during the Minister's absence.

Oct. 13.—The new Japanese Ambassador to Washington, Mr. Sidehara, left for America, Mr. S. Saburi accompanying him as secretary.

Oct. 15.—The Imperial Fine Art Exhibition was formally opened to the public. The hunting season opened.

Oct. 20.—The ceremony of conferring an Imperial sword on the Field Marshall of the Japanese army for the first time was carried out with appropriate form.

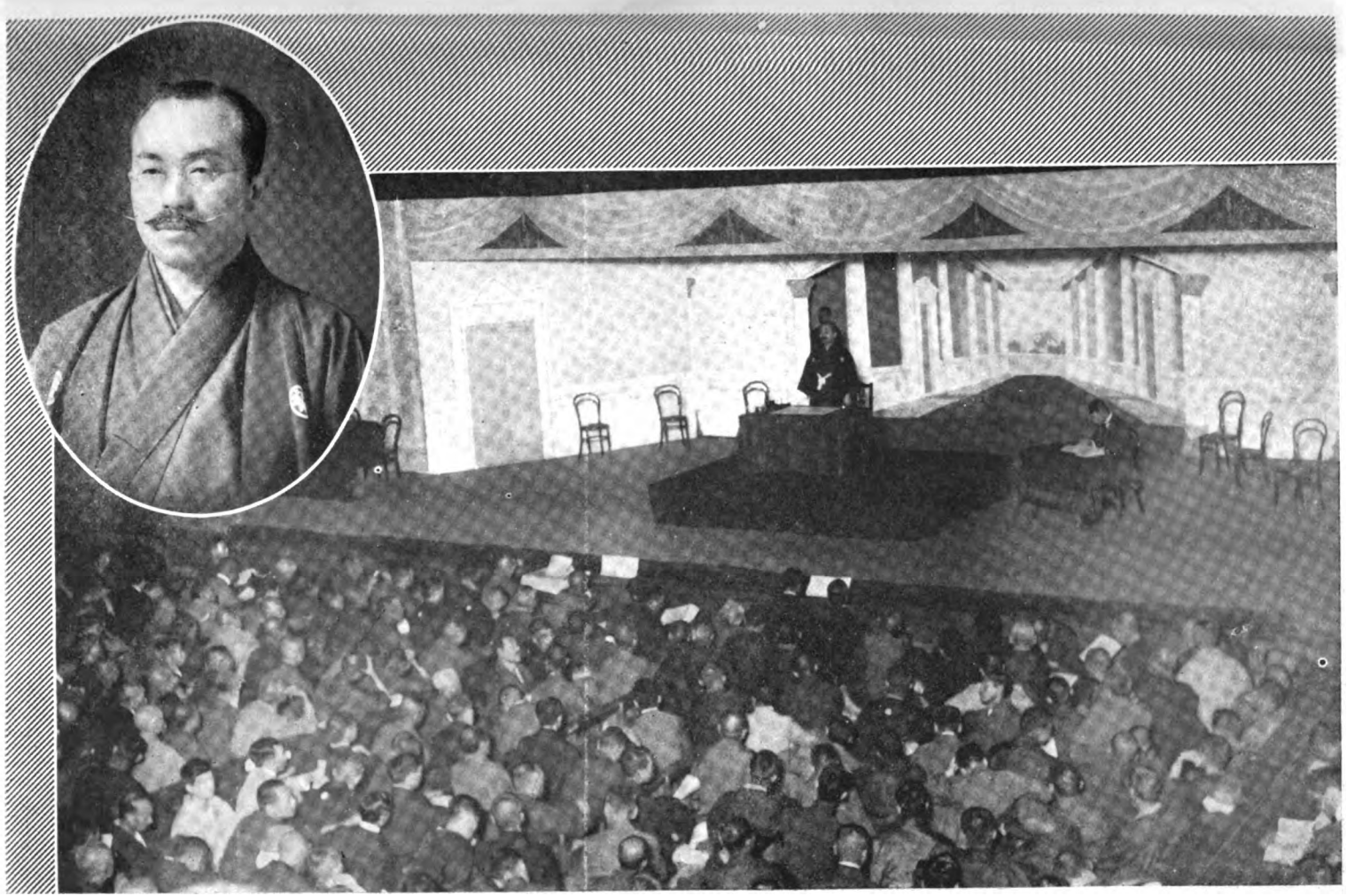
It was publicly announced by attending physicians that Count General Terauchi, who had been long ill, had passed away. Afterwards, however, the Count commenced to breathe again and the report had to be withdrawn and funeral preparations stopped The Count lived for several days afterwards.

Oct. 22.—The mails were carried for the first time by aeroplane between Tokyo and Osaka, three aviators taking part, prizes being offered for record time. The flight was entirely successful both ways, the distance being covered in 3 hours and 22 miniutes by the winner.

Oct. 24.—Death of General Akashi, Governor-General of Formosa at Fukuoka, while recuperating. He was fifty five years old, and was raised to the peerage by the Emperor.

During the Grand Naval Manouvers off Boshu an explosion occurred on the battleship Hyuga in which 14 men and one officer were killed. On the same day a Captain on board the torpedo boat *Hamakaze* was washed overboard and drowned.

Digitized by Google



MR. MORIHEI TANAKA SPEAKS ON WORLD PEACE AT SHINTOMI HALL

M. Morihei Tanaka parlqnt sur la paix mondiale à la grande salle de Shintomi

Digitized by Google

THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S BALL IN HONOR OF
THE IMPERIAL BIRTHDAY

Bal denné par Ministre des affaires étrangères à l'occasion de l'anniversarire de la naissance de S. M. l'Empereur

JAPANESE WELCOME RUSSIAN MUSICIANS
AT SEIYOKEN HOTEL

Reception des musiciens russes à l'Hôtel Seiyoken

Digitized by Google

CURRENT JAPANESE THOUGHT

By Dr. J. INGRAM BRYAN

America and Shantung

The Japanese press was naturally jubilant at the defeat of the Shantung amendment in the American Senate, especially by a much larger majority than was expected. Japan is not sanguine, however, as to imagine that the defeat of the amendment is the end of the question so far as many Americans are concerned. The *Jiji* points out that Japan's rights in Shantung were not confirmed by the action of the America Senate, for this was done by the Versailles Peace Conference, a higher authority; and the Peace Treaty has already been ratified by France, Italy and Great Britain and the rights accruing to Japan shall come to her independently of any action taken by America. There was never any danger to Japan's rights in the Senate from the first; the only danger was to good relations between the Japanese and the American people. Japan regarded the action of the republicans as due mostly to bitter partizan tactics to harass President Wilson and the democratic party, but such sordid schemes have now been shattered. The *Jiji* thinks that the Chinese statesmen who depended on the anti-Japanese campaign of the republican senators in America must now feel keen disappointment, though what else could they have expected?

Japan and Mr. Balfour

Japan naturally regrets the reported resignation of the Right Honourable J. A. Balfour. His withdrawal from public life leaves a great blank in British official circles and deprives Japan of one of her most inffuential friends in the British cabinet. Mr. Balfour has been song one of England's most distinguished citizens and statesmen. A scholar of great eminence as well as a diplomat of consummate tact and ability, he has deserved the confidence and admiration of the world no less than of his own countrymen, who always had almost unbounded confidence in his judgment. He it was who took the most profound and intelligent interest in Britain's Far Eastern affairs, and to him is due the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Japan cannot but have the greatest veneration for an Englishman who was the first to set the world an example in treating an oriental nation on a basis of full equality and with the faith that one nation should have in another that has never done anything to forbid it. Mr. Balfour did all within his power to keep relations between Japan and the English people of the most cordial nature, and to convince the other nations that the interests of Britain and Japan in the Orient were mutual and far-reaching. Once the

Digitized by Google

Alliance with Japan was entered upon, Mr. Balfour worked for its consolidation; and after its first revision he contended for its indefinite perpetuation. It is not too much to say that to him more than to any other living personality is due Japan's good relations with the English-speaking peoples and the assistance she has been enabled to render them in the recent war. Already at an advanced age, may the great Englishman still enjoy many years of happy and respected life!

American Souvenir

At the Exhibition of Fine Art held at Uyeno some time ago was an exquisite specimen of Japanese handicraft made from wood presented to the Japanese Government by Commodore Perry at the time of his famous visit to Japan. The wood, which appears to be some sort of pine, came into the possession of the Emperor on the accasion of the overthrow of the Shogunate, and a part thereof was handed over by the late Emperor Meiji to Viscount Kaneko who was instructed to have made therefrom frames for pictures describing scenes incidental to the visit of Commodore Perry. The wood which remained after these frames had been finished, was given by the Emperor to Viscount Kaneko, who utilized it for the making of the writing set which is now on exhibition. Ten years was required in the process of making, the ageing of the wood and the time elapsing between the different processes of laquering making this long period of time necessary. The set consists of three pieces, a small desk, a large box for paper and a smaller box containing water container, ink stone, brushes and other implements used in Japanese writing. The boxes are beautifully finished in gold lacquer which has, however, been applied in such a way that in places the original wood is allowed to show. The designs are executed with rare artistry and delicacy of touch, each article showing a fan design, while each fan bears some picture illustrative of the events which followed the arrival of the American ships. One scene shows the "black ships" lying at anchor, with a number of Japanese craft swarming out towards them. Other pictures show the road to Uraga, the Japanese watching the ships from the bluff, the scene at Kurihama where Commodore Perry was first received and similar scenes of historical importance. Much effort has been taken in bringing out details of significance, such as the crests of the clans indicated, the banners of the clans and the like. The inner surface of the boxes bear heraldic designs, including the crests of the Emperor, the Tokugawas, Viscount Kaneko and also the Stars and Stripes. The beauty of the set is enhanced through fine inlaid mother of pearl designs and finely chased silver mountings, the silver work having been executed by Tsukuda, a famous artist in this line who died a few years ago. The characters "On Shi Boku," signifying that the wood was an imperial gift, are placed prominently as a part of the design.

Profiteering and Prices

The *Mainichi* states that now that the authorities have become convinced of the fact that the continued advances in the prices of commodities are, in no small measure, due to unscrupulous maniplations on the part of cunning merchants, they have decided to bring the Profiteering Control Act, which has for some time been in abeyance, into vigorous operation. The

Digitized by Google

dishonest merchants responsible for forcing up the prices of cotton yarn and cloth are likely to receive the first attention of the authorities for the application of the Act. According to the Osaka journal, the neceasary investigations are in progress, the Central authorities acting in cooperation with the police headquarters in Osaka, Yokohama and other cities. In this connection, a certain authority is quoted by the *Mainichi* as stating that the abnormal rise in the prices of cotton yarn and cloth is dealing a disastrous blow to the lower classes. The poor harvest of raw cotton in America and the increased export of spinning machines to Belgium from Britain (who had hitherto exported a larger quantity of machinery to this country) are partly responsible for the advances in the prices of these goods, but there is at the same time ground for suspecting that some dishonest manipulations are at work. In these circumstances, says the informant quoted, the authorities concerned are investigating the matter. He thinks that it is likely many merchants will be found guilty of violations not only of the Profiteering Control Act but of the Exchange Law too.

Railway Revenue

The state railway revenue of Japan continues steadily to increase. The latest official returns giving he results of the revenue for the first half of the present fiscal year ending September 30 put the total passenger receipts at 77,020,026 *yen* and freight receipts at 63,515,945 *yen*, making a total of 140,835,971 *yen*. A comparison with similar figures for the same period last year shows increases of 18,638,503 *yen* in passenger receipts and 12,677,290 *yen* in freight receipts, namely a total increase of 31,315,793 *yen*. The above figure indicates an increase of 3,400,000 *yen* over the figure of the estimated revenue in the last budget and an increase of 11,000,000 *yen* over the actual estimates. The increase is the more remarkable considering that no insignificant loss was incurred by the railway board through the free conveyance of rice and other cereals in the summer. If this rate of increase continues for the rest of the year the total revenue of all state owned railway lines will show an excess of over 10,000,000 *yen* over the figure placed in the budget estimate.

Japan's Naval Budget

In the estimates asked for by the Naval Department this coming year can be seen the policy of Japan in strengthening her defences by sea to a much greater degree than at present. The total amount for naval repletion is to be 1,000,000,000 *yen*, to be expended over a period of years, some 300,000,000 *yen* to be laid out in 1920, which is about 50,000,000 *yen* more than last year. Some of the increase is due to high cost of materials and wages but the greater portion of the outlay is toward increasing the main defences of the navy to the eigh-eight standard, that is, eight battleships and eight battle-cruisers to the squadron.

Military Expenses

For military affairs the Budget for 1920 asks a total of some 1,100,000,000 *yen* to be expended within a period of 20 years, 400,000,000 *yen* on improvement of munitions and weapons, and 700,000,000 *yen* on completion of fortifications. In improvement of munitions about 12,000,000 *yen* will for expended next year, and 10,000,000 *yen* on fortifications, with some 12,000,000 for aviation schools and flying corps.

Digitized by Google

Prospects of Peace

From the amount of money Japan progresses to spend on defences during the next few years it may appear that she expects approach of danger from some source. It must be remembered that Japan is driven to the course adopted by the immense outlay on defences and the general policy of other nations. It was supposed that after the war armaments would be decreased, but instead of adopting such a policy they are being increased. The American navy is now bigger than ever and warship construction in America goes on apace. The United States fleet on the Pacific is the biggest in its history and there is every indication that it is to be larger still. Indeed the Pacific fleet of the United States is now almost equal to Japan's whole navy. The British fleet on the Pacific is also to be increased beyond all precedent. In view of this policy on the part of the chief Powers on the Pacific Japan feels it incumbent upon her to strengthen her naval and military defences consistent with the minimum allowed for national protection, as the League of Nations allows. With her colonies in the south seas and her mercantile flag flying on all oceans Japan now must rise to the position of a world Power able to protect her own interests, as well as make herself responsible for a proper share in ensuring peace in the Far East. These duties Japan cannot fulfil without an adequate navy and army.

Digitized by Google